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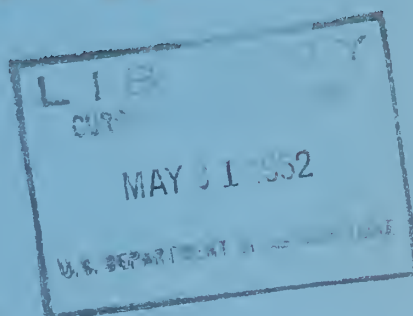
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1952

PRODUCTION GOALS

Handbook



United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.
January 1952

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FOREWORD

American farmers and ranchers face a real challenge in 1952. This challenge is the production of the greatest quantity of food and fiber in our history--during a period when their means of production will necessarily be limited. The urgency of this job makes it imperative that all those who have an interest in agriculture team-up with the man on the land so that farmers can produce enough to fill the great need.

The 1952 Production Goals point out the direction, as well as the distance required, to get production in the desired amounts and kind. If plantings are in line with the goals and if yields come up to expectation, our people will have enough food, the pressing requirements of military preparedness will be filled, and we can continue to help the peoples allied with us in defense of freedom. Production at the goals level will be a strong bulwark against the inflation which threatens our entire preparedness effort.

The defense program and the maintenance of a high living standard have drawn heavily upon our reserves. While the first, urgent requirements are so great that we cannot hope to replenish needed feed reserves in 1952, farm planning must make provision for building those reserves to safe levels. At the same time we must protect our basic soil resources so they continue to produce abundantly for the greater number of people in the years ahead.

We are all proud of the production record in 1951, achieved in spite of some difficulties and setbacks. And we are confident that farm people, with the assistance they must have, will successfully carry out the production job in 1952.

Charles F. Brannan
Secretary

UNITED STATES 1952 PRODUCTION GOALS WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Unit	P R O D U C T I O N					:Percent
		1950	1/	1951	1/	1952 Goals	:1952 Goal
							: is of
							: 1951
							: Percent
<u>INTERTILLED</u>							
Corn	Mil. Bu.	3,058		2,941		3,375	115
Sorghum-grain	" "	233		159		205	129
Soybeans-beans	" "	299		281		276	98
Cotton	" Run. Bales	9.9		15.2		16.0	105
Potatoes	Mil. Bu.	430		326		350	107
Sweetpotatoes	" "	50		28		46	164
Dry edible beans (cleaned)	" 100# Bags	15		16		16	100
Truck crops:							
Fresh Mkt. (25)	Thou. Tons	9,073		8,572	2/	8,800	103
Processing (11)	" "	5,303		7,506	2/	6,383	85
<u>CLOSE-SOWN</u>							
Oats	Mil. Bu.	1,410		1,316		1,307	99
Barley	" "	304		255		290	114
Wheat, all	" "	1,019		987		1,165	118
Rye	" "	21		21		22	105
Flaxseed	" "	40		34		38	112
Rice - rough	Mil. 100# Bags	39		44		42	95
Hay, all	Mil. Tons	102		108		105	97
tame	" "	90		96		93	97

1/ BAE Annual Summary, December, 1951.

2/ Includes an assumed production for some vegetables for which no goals will be set. Separate announcements have been made of vegetable goals by types.

UNITED STATES 1952 ACREAGE GOALS WITH COMPARISONS

	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent
Crop	1950	1951	1952 Goals	1952 Goal
	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>		is of
				1951
	T h o u s a n d s			Percent
<u>INTERTILLED</u>				
Corn	82,858	83,866	89,000	106
Sorghums, All	16,050	15,113	15,200	101
" - for grain <u>2/ 3/</u>	10,335	8,449	10,000	118
Soybeans for beans <u>2/</u>	13,814	13,211	13,000	98
Peanuts - P & T <u>2/</u>	2,264	1,990	* 1,956	98
Castor Beans	0	84	* 200	238
Cotton in cultivation <u>7/1</u>	18,629	27,997	28,000	100
Tobacco, All <u>2/</u>	1,600	1,782	* 1,832	103
Sugarcane, ex. sirup <u>2/</u>	334	305	* 310	102
Sugar Beets	1,014	759	* 900	119
Potatoes	1,712	1,379	1,475	107
Sweetpotatoes	502	316	472	149
Beans, dry edible	1,656	1,523	1,620	106
Peas, dry field	256	323	* 250	77
Truck Crops: <u>2/</u>				
Fresh Market (25)	1,820	1,663	<u>4/</u> 1,750	105
Processing (11)	1,623	1,880	<u>4/</u> 1,850	98
Other Intertilled <u>5/</u>	1,391	1,415	* 1,415	100
Total Intertilled	145,523	153,606	159,230	104
<u>CLOSE-SOWN</u>				
Oats	45,464	41,594	41,600	100
Barley	13,100	10,840	12,865	119
Wheat, All	71,287	78,059	<u>6/</u> 76,917	99
Rye, for grain <u>2/</u>	1,730	1,718	1,828	106
Flaxseed	4,274	4,114	4,000	97
Rice	1,632	1,981	<u>7/</u> 1,950	98
Buckwheat	291	220	* 220	100
Total Close-Sown	137,778	138,526	139,380	101
Tame Hay, All <u>2/</u>	59,308	59,945	60,000	100
Alfalfa <u>2/ 3/</u>	17,970	18,969	* 20,500	108
Wild Hay <u>2/</u>	14,942	14,663	* 14,500	99
TOTAL	357,551	8/ 366,740	373,110	102

* Non-goal crops.

1/ BAE records and reports.

2/ Harvested.

3/ Excluded from totals.

4/ Includes an assumed acreage for some vegetables for which no goals will be set. Separate announcements have been made of vegetable goals by types.

5/ Includes planted acreage for popcorn and broomcorn; harvested acreage for velvet beans and cowpeas for peas.

6/ Revised acreage based on planted acreage of winter wheat and revised goals in six States producing spring wheat.

7/ Includes Mo., S.C., Ariz., and Fla., for which BAE makes no estimates.

8/ Includes 1 to 2 million acres double-cropped above normal practice, resulting largely from abandonment of winter wheat.

1952 ANNOUNCED GOALS FOR MAJOR CROPS, BY STATES
(Planted acreage unless indicated otherwise)

State	F E E D C R O P S					Soybeans:	
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Tame	for beans:	Flaxseed
				grain 1/	Hay 1/	1/	
	T h o u s a n d s						
Maine	16	135	7		725		
N. H.	15	10			315		
Vt.	70	68	1		930		
Mass.	37	12			340		
R. I.	7	2			30		
Conn.	40	10			260		
N. Y.	685	800	75		3,350	7	
N. J.	200	50	20		260	20	
Pa.	1,400	800	175		2,300	25	
Ohio	3,750	1,100	25		2,575	1,100	
Ind.	4,850	1,350	30		1,825	1,525	
Ill.	9,400	3,500	40		2,750	3,500	1
Mich.	1,750	1,450	125		2,525	110	6
Wis.	2,650	2,900	250		3,975	40	9
Minn.	5,850	4,850	1,500		2,900	1,050	1,216
Iowa	11,300	5,700	40		3,800	1,500	65
Mo.	4,700	1,500	80	25	3,650	1,250	1
N. Dak.	1,400	2,100	2,750	5	1,050	30	1,825
S. Dak.	4,210	3,125	950	50	1,225	60	550
Nebr.	7,800	2,300	275	100	1,800	60	
Kans.	3,000	1,200	400	1,900	1,400	400	30
Del.	165	10	13		70	60	
Md.	500	60	80		460	75	
Va.	1,050	190	100		1,400	160	
W. Va.	240	70	15		825		
N. C.	2,300	550	50	40	1,225	320	
S. C.	1,400	725	25	5	455	80	
Ga.	3,400	800	7		1,000	25	
Fla.	650	125			85	8	
Ky.	2,300	150	140		1,925	135	
Tenn.	2,200	325	100		1,625	200	
Ala.	2,650	225		20	700	90	
Miss.	2,000	225			750	425	
Ark.	1,150	250	7	20	1,000	625	
La.	800	100			300	40	
Okla.	1,150	900	75	1,000	1,050	80	4
Tex.	2,600	1,400	125	6,000	1,175		150
Mont.	210	550	800		1,450		55
Idaho	42	225	400		935		
Wyo.	60	185	180		625		1
Colo.	700	250	800	250	885		
N. Mex.	100	45	35	425	175		
Ariz.	35	25	140	60	250		10
Utah	35	50	150		415		
Nev.	3	13	30		180		
Wash.	20	240	200		735		2
Oreg.	30	450	450		700		
Calif.	80	500	2,200	100	1,620		75
U. S.	89,000	41,600	12,865	10,000	60,000	13,000	4,000

1/ Harvested acreage.

1952 ANNOUNCED GOALS FOR MAJOR CROPS, BY STATES
(Planted acreage unless indicated otherwise)

State	Cotton in : cultivation : July 1 :	Wheat	Rye : for : grain <u>1</u> / :	Rice	Dry : Edible : Beans :	Potatoes:	Sweet : Potatoes
T h o u s a n d s							
Maine					9	110.2	
N. H.						4.2	
Vt.						4.4	
Mass.						8.8	
R. I.						4.3	
Conn.						8.4	
N. Y.	2/	440	15		150	109.2	
N. J.		105	13			30.0	16
Pa.		875	10			74.9	
Ohio		2,100	20			26.7	
Ind.		1,650	42			15.0	1
Ill.	5	1,750	60			8.0	1.5
Mich.		1,235	65		440	67.4	
Wis.		90	97			58.8	
Minn.		1,100	190		1	78.1	
Iowa		2/ 200	10			8.6	1
Mo.	550	1,800	30	2		16.0	3
N. Dak.		2/10,400	190		1	89.9	
S. Dak.		2/ 3,800	533			11.8	
Nebr.		4,450	189		85	35.3	
Kans.		15,000	29			7.7	1.5
Del.		65	19			3.7	1
Md.		350	17			8.8	6
Va.	20	460	26			39.6	19
W. Va.		80	2			16.0	
N. C.	725	450	16			52.4	60
S. C.	1,200	160	10	1		13.9	45
Ga.	1,300	185	6			7.5	45
Fla.	75			1		26.3	10
Ky.	15	375	18			21.4	8
Tenn.	820	285	15			20.3	18
Ala.	1,650	15				33.2	35
Miss.	2,600	8		40		10.7	37
Ark.	2,300	35		445		15.0	11
La.	1,000			615		13.2	100
Okla.	1,600	7,000	48			6.9	5
Tex.	11,915	6,400	21	540		20.9	35
Mont.		5,700	20		15	11.0	
Idaho		1,500	3		145	145.5	
Wyo.		400	7		70	7.3	
Colo.		3,550	30		230	50.3	
N. Mex.	325	2/ 655	3		120	1.3	
Ariz.	550	25		1	12	4.1	
Utah		450	7		12	12.6	
Nev.		2/ 22				1.5	
Wash.		3,000	21		20	31.0	
Oreg.		1,050	34			36.4	
Calif.	1,350	725	12	305	310	86.6	13
U. S.	28,000	77,940	1,828	1,950	1,620	1,475.1	472.0

1/ Harvested acreage goal as announced July 1951.

2/ Revised.

STEPS IN GOALS ATTAINMENT

National production goals for 1952 call for a new record high level of total crop production. Another year of high livestock production also is expected in 1952. A production of foods and fibers about 6 percent above the 1951 level is expected if production is in keeping with the goals. This would establish a new record of agricultural production.

The production goals program is a means of guiding farmers into the pattern of use of their facilities, particularly of their croplands, which will best fill the record needs for the various types of foods and fibers. It is one means of assuring a balanced abundance of foods and fibers.

Also, a part of the over-all production effort is the Grasslands Program, which is being carried on cooperatively by the USDA and by the Land-Grant Colleges. Both programs have the common objective of a high level but balanced agricultural production, not only for 1952 but also for the longer pull ahead. One of the major aims of the production goals program will be assuring feed grain supplies in 1952 sufficient to continue present high rates of livestock feeding. Expansion of feed grain acreage, while extremely important for 1952, can result in meeting only part of the needs. Because grass and roughage make up half of livestock feed supplies, the Grasslands Program must be relied upon for part of the needed larger feed supply, particularly for the higher protein feed needed to supplement and to make best use of available feed grains.

Because cropland cannot be expanded in keeping with needs during 1952, increased production per acre and more efficient use of all agricultural resources are essential parts of the 1952 production program. Particularly in the case of all feeds and cotton, farmers should make every effort to increase production by obtaining higher yields on the available acreage.

Although average yields of food, feed, and fiber crops per acre and per man-hour have moved up tremendously in the last quarter century, the possibilities for further increases are great--through more efficient and greater use of fertilizers, better pest and weed control, wider use of improved crop varieties, increased mechanization, and broader acceptance of both the well-proved farming practices and newly developed technical advances in research.

To supplement the program for increased yields, 6.5 million more acres will be needed for crops than in 1951. With average weather, the acreage of double planting in 1952 will be less than in 1951, when a considerable acreage of abandoned winter wheat was replanted to cotton and sorghums. With crop plantings near a record in 1951, further expansion of crop plantings becomes a goal in itself. Part of the increased acreage will come from draining additional land, clearing of woodland, and new irrigation. However, such measures provide only a minor part of the total. Most of the additional crop must come from putting idle cropland to use and from bringing into rotation system poor yielding pastures on land

suitable for cropping. Other poor yielding pastures on land less suitable for cropping should be renovated to increase animal carrying capacity. Renovation can more than double yields of poor pastures. More double cropping can be practiced in the South. Fallow acreage can be better coordinated with production needs, particularly in the areas suitable to sorghums. Higher quality and higher yielding hay and rotation pasture seedings will conserve soil and moisture, improve fertility and tilth, and help to assure a sustained high level of crop production in succeeding years.

The State productive capacity studies indicate the possibility of making active use in 1952 of as much as 3 million acres of idle cropland. There is need for full use of every one of these idle acres in 1952. Even more cropland would be needed both to fill current requirements and to build stocks to desirable levels. It is realized that stocks cannot be rebuilt in one year. However, an additional 6.5 million acres for crops should be a definite objective in 1952.

Field workers should recommend the best practices to farmers for increasing acreage and yields and improving utilization of those crops and livestock products most needed in 1952-53. However, the immediate limitations on three great means of increasing output, labor, fertilizer, and some types of machinery, mean that farmers must bear down harder on all other possible ways of increasing production. The Department is vigorously attacking these problems by encouraging the industrial development needed to insure a larger output of these tools of agricultural production, and it is working for the most efficient utilization of the supplies available. These realistic approaches assure that increased output may be expected from these sources, in spite of shortages. Meeting labor needs may require special planning in some areas because of competition from defense industries and the military program.

The problem of decreasing feed grain supplies can no longer be treated merely as a threat. For two successive years more feed grains have been used than were produced. Consequently, reserve supplies have been reduced to a disturbing level. The reserve supply of feed grains may be so low by mid-1952 as to force some reduction in livestock numbers. Cutbacks in livestock production would not only bite into living standards but also would create additional inflationary pressure. Increasing yields per acre is the most effective means of pulling the production and consumption of feed grains back into balance. The wise use of available materials and facilities must be supplemented with the most comprehensive application of every feasible means of increasing output.

Equally important with increased production of feeds is improving feed utilization. Livestock feeders can contribute materially by improving feeding efficiency, reducing losses from disease and injury, and in all other practical ways increasing production per unit of feed, whether these be in the form of grass, hay, or concentrates. Heavier culling of beef herds should contribute considerably toward increasing meat production in 1952.

To attain the goals, it is the responsibility of those who advise the farmer to channel to him practical information that is timely and complete as to the needs for production and the best way to obtain that production in an efficient manner. It is in the interests of the producer and the national welfare that he utilize this information and put most efficient practices into use as fully as he can.

PRICES AND PRODUCTION GOALS

Price support programs again will be used in 1952 to stimulate high level production of many commodities. These programs enable farmers to know before planting time the levels at which the Government will support prices of certain commodities. They also enable farmers to market their crops in an orderly manner. Producers of these commodities know this floor price will be available to protect them if prices weaken. They also know they have the opportunity, depending upon supply and demand, to receive prices above this price floor. The announced price support programs for wheat, rice, corn, cotton, wool, soybeans, milk and butterfat, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, and flaxseed are outlined in the Commodity Sections.

Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, ceiling prices cannot be established or maintained on agricultural commodities at less than specified minimum prices determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. These so-called legal minimums are the highest of (1) current parity price, (2) any pre-Korean base period price, or (3) 90 percent of the price received (by grade) by farmers on May 19, 1951. For most commodities the legal minimum is parity, which goes up and down with changes in prices of the commodities and services farmers buy. In the case of manufactured dairy products and fluid milk, certain additional standards for ceiling price purposes preclude the establishment of price ceilings at levels which will interfere with needed production of these commodities.

PROSPECTIVE DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A continued strong demand for farm products is in prospect for 1952 as employment and incomes rise. Prices received by farmers in 1952 are likely to average fairly close to the 1951 level if normal growing conditions prevail. Farm production costs probably will rise above the record level in 1951, partly because of high level production. Farm wage rates, interest payments, and farm real estate taxes will all be higher in 1952 than in 1951. In addition, prospects for some shortages of commodities used in production and for some further increase in their prices indicate a generally higher cost structure to farmers.

With rising incomes, expenditures for food, other nondurable goods and services are expected to increase in 1952. The planned build up in expenditures for defense from an annual rate of 41 billion dollars in the third quarter of 1951 to around 60 billion dollars a year later is the most important factor in the outlook for 1952. Expected business demand for new plant and equipment and available supplies of steel indicate a continued high rate of investment through most of 1952. Construction outlays (including residential) in 1952 may decline a little from levels experienced in the fall of 1951 because of credit controls and restricted use of materials. An allocation of critical materials and reduced supplies probably will limit consumer expenditures for durable goods in 1952.

Total employment and wage rates probably will continue to increase during 1952, though at a slower rate than in the past year. But, with higher taxes, consumer disposable income in 1952 may total around 5 or 6 percent higher than in 1951 compared with an indicated gain of about 9 percent in 1951 over 1950.

Foreign demand for farm products is expected to continue fairly strong. The total supply of gold and dollars available to foreign countries in fiscal 1951-52 is expected to be larger than in the previous fiscal year. The value of agricultural exports in 1950-51 totaled 3.4 billion dollars compared to 3.0 billion in 1949-50. For 1952-53 much will depend on the amount of U. S. foreign economic aid that may be authorized for fiscal 1952-53. The dollar exchange problem could become more of a limiting factor on exports from 1952 crops.

FEEDS

Substantially increased feed production is needed in 1952 to meet the large and expanding requirements of livestock. Continued strong demand will require the maintenance of a very high level of livestock, dairy, and poultry production. This cannot be done unless the production of feeds is expanded and more efficient use is made of available supplies. From the beginning of the Korean conflict to the end of the 1951-52 feeding year, feed grain stocks will have been reduced by more than one third.

With normal yields on the goal acreages for feed grains a total of about 128 million tons would be produced in 1952 compared with 114 million tons in 1951. These goals have been set at what appears to be a maximum feasible level in light of need for the production of other crops and for maintaining the proper balance in crop production.

Livestock feeding requirements for feed concentrates ^{1/} totaled 130 million tons in 1950-51, and is expected to increase to 133.5 million tons in 1951-52. A further expansion in the utilization of feed grain as feed to 135 million tons is needed in 1952-53 if the present level of livestock production is to be maintained ^{2/}. Of this total requirement in 1952-53 about 109 million tons would be feed grains, and the balance of 26 million tons in other feed concentrates, such as mill feeds, food grains, and protein meals. In addition to feed uses, an estimated 19 million tons of feed grains will be required for food, industrial uses, seed, and exports. The production goals would meet these requirements, but would provide very little to rebuild reserve stocks. If the prospective demand for livestock products during the next few years is to be filled, aggressive action is necessary to expand feed grain production well above the level of 1950 and 1951.

Record hay production in 1951 will slightly exceed probable utilization and provide a carry-over of about 18 million tons, largely in the Midwest, for feeding in 1952-53. This stock, plus a goal production of 93 million tons of tame hay and an estimated 12 million tons production of wild hay in 1952, would provide at least normal per-head supplies for prospective livestock numbers. Farmers and ranchers are urged, however, to augment total feed supplies to the fullest extent possible by increasing the amount and quality of forage produced from the available acreage of grasses and legumes by pasture and range renovation, rotation, grazing management, and the adoption of other superior practices.

Feed grains are available in quantities sufficient to meet the 1951-52 feeding year's requirements. However, the volume of feeding is at or near record level, and a heavy drain is being made upon reserve supplies of feed grains. This heavy drain in 1951-52 will reduce grain reserves to an undesirably low level at the end of the current feeding year. Failure to reach the 1952 feed grain goals, which would result in a further decline in 1952-53 carry-over supplies, i.e., below 18 million tons, likely would be followed by reduced breeding and feeding plans by farmers. A much larger carry-over is desirable, for a

^{1/} Feed grains, mill feeds, protein meals, etc.

^{2/} A ton of corn is equal to 37.7 bushels.

reserve this small would make livestock production in 1952-53 and later years extremely vulnerable to the effects of possible bad crop years. Reserves of all feed grains should be built to about 35 million tons as quickly as possible, provided this can be accomplished without interrupting the high level of livestock production. If livestock production is to keep pace with the growing population, then feed production--grazing, roughage, and grains--must be expanded.

The 1952 production of feed grains and the total supply and utilization of all concentrates, assuming that goals are met, are shown in the Feed Concentrate Table. The impact of a crop materially below the goal may be partially reflected in lower ending stocks. It is believed, however, that there would actually be significant reduction in feeding operations and livestock production before stocks would be reduced much below 18 million tons.

BY-PRODUCT FEEDS: The quantity of high protein feeds, including oilseed, meal and cake, animal proteins, and grain protein feeds, available for feeding in 1952-53, assuming the 1952 goals for oilseed crops are realized, will be about 2 percent less than the record 21.6 million tons available for the 1950-51 feeding year. The amount of high protein feed expected to be available per unit of livestock will be about 147 pounds in 1952-53, as compared with 151 pounds in 1951-52. The estimated supply per animal unit for 1952-53 will be the fourth largest on record, being exceeded only in the three preceding years.

The rapid increase in livestock numbers and the resulting high feed grain requirements have made it impractical to ask for sufficient oilseed acreage to permit continuation of the upward trend in use of oilseed meals as a source of protein feeds. As a result of the lower protein feed supplies, farmers will need to make better use of available supplies in 1952-53. The use of protein feeds even in small amounts increases the efficiency of grain utilization, and all farmers should be encouraged to use protein supplements with grain. While a higher feeding of protein concentrates than will be available might prove profitable to individual farmers, total national feeding efficiency requires that supplies of high protein feed be spread more evenly between all areas and feeders, and that higher quality legume hays and silage be relied upon for the additional protein needed for balanced feeding.

FEED GRAINS IN THE SOUTH: With livestock numbers, particularly of cattle, increasing in the South, increased production of forage and feed grains in that area becomes desirable. In the past most southern farmers have relied on corn as the primary feed grain crop. Corn production in this area is being increased through use of more fertilizer and hybrid seed. The acreage suitable and available for corn, however, is limited, and small grains are becoming more and more important as a source of feed.

New high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties of oats, barley, wheat, rye, and sorghums are being developed for this area. Small grains in this area can and should be used as two-purpose crops--as pasture in the winter and as grain crop in the spring. Oats can be used on many farms to feed livestock in the spring when corn supplies are short and until the new crop is available.

Feed Concentrate Balance, Numbers of Animal Units, and Feed per Unit
United States, Year Beginning October, 1950 and 1951,
with Projections for 1952

Item	: 1950	: 1951	: Projections with 1952 Goals
	: - - - - - Million Tons - - - - -		
<u>Supply</u>			
Stocks beg. of year <u>2/</u>	31.2	28.9	18.0
Production of feed grains:			
Corn	85.6	82.4	94.5
Oats	22.6	21.1	20.9
Barley	7.3	6.1	7.0
Sorghum grains	6.5	4.4	5.7
Total	<u>122.0</u>	<u>114.0</u>	<u>128.1</u>
Other grains fed <u>3/</u>	4.3	6.0	5.5
Byproducts feeds fed	21.6	21.6	21.4
Total supply	<u>179.1</u>	<u>170.5</u>	<u>173.0</u>
<u>Utilization, October-September</u>			
Concentrates fed <u>4/</u>			
Corn	77.9	80.5	
Oats	19.8	20.0	
Barley & sorghum	7.4	6.5	
Wheat & rye	3.3	4.9	
Oilseed cake & meal	8.6	8.8	
Animal protein feeds	2.5	2.5	
Other byproduct feeds	10.5	10.3	
Total concentrates fed	<u>130.0</u>	<u>133.5</u>	<u>135.0</u>
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry & export	20.4	19.0	19.0
Total utilization	<u>150.4</u>	<u>152.5</u>	<u>154.0</u>
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	150.2	152.5	154.0
Stocks at end of crop year <u>2/</u>	28.9	18.0	19.0
<u>Supply & utilization per animal unit</u>			
Total supply (mil. tons)	179.1	170.5	173.0
Concentrates fed (mil. tons)	130.0	133.5	135.0
No. of grain-consuming animal units fed annually (million) <u>5/</u>	172.0	175.0	177.0 <u>6/</u>
Supply per animal unit (ton)	1.04	.97	.98
Concentrates fed per animal unit (ton)	.76	.76	.76

1/ Preliminary estimates, based on indications in December 1951.

2/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains in all positions on October 1, oats and barley July 1.

3/ Domestic wheat and rye and imported grains.

4/ Total quantities fed in the U.S., including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

5/ Adjusted downward from previous estimates, on basis of information reported in 1950 Census of Agriculture. Subject to further revision when revised estimates of livestock numbers are reported in February 1952.

6/ Assumes that if 1952 feed grain production goals are met, there will be some increase in cattle numbers and over-all poultry production in 1952-53, and that hog production will be maintained at approximately 1951-52 levels.

In some areas in the South sorghum grains can be planted following oats harvest, thus taking advantage of the long growing season to get two grain crops and some forage from the same field during the year. Some of the combine varieties of sorghum grain common to the Great Plains can also be grown successfully in the Old South. Rotations such as oats followed by sorghum grains, then a winter cover crop such as crimson clover plowed under in the spring before corn, help to maximize feed production and minimize erosion during the winter months, while at the same time conserving soil fertility.

FEED GRAIN STORAGE: Feed storage losses are very costly and need to be reduced, particularly now that the feed requirement of increasing livestock numbers is greater than the production of feed grains. Losses due to rodents, insects, wastage, or poor handling may appear small to the individual producer. Outwardly, such losses are often as inconspicuous as the first signs of the insects or rats which cause them. Losses due to rats alone are estimated at 4 percent of the total grain and cereal crop, or about 240 million bushels of grain. Also, much of the yearly grain loss due to insects, estimated at 300 to 600 million bushels, could be avoided if proper controls were used. Complete prevention of losses to rodents and insects would save more than enough grain to eliminate any prospective feed grain deficits during the coming year at least, and greatly reduce the efforts needed otherwise to increase production. While complete eradication of such losses is not possible, farmers can utilize rat and insect control measures which would greatly reduce these losses. 1/

A full control program is a year-round activity, including necessary protective measures as grain grows in the fields, thorough cleaning, tightening and fumigation of bins or cribs as a preparation for storage, and frequent inspection during storage. Rat control also involves constant precautions, such as cleaning out trash and loose feed supplies before and after grain is stored. Hungry rats are easily poisoned. If rats do make inroads, poisons, such as the relatively new drug Warfarin, fumigants, and traps can clean them out.

Improved temporary storage and more permanent storage facilities for grain, particularly corn and small grains, are needed on farms. Inadequate storage facilities are responsible for further million of bushels of badly needed grain being lost or spoiled. Farmers should plan to provide adequate storage well in advance of crop harvests for grain to be retained on the farm. In most areas adequate supplies of most of the types of building materials needed for construction of farm storage facilities will be available. In the Corn Belt the amount of corn stored in temporary, round, open-type cribs should be cut to the minimum, especially on farms where a soft or wet corn harvest is common. If such temporary storage is necessary, special effort should be made to provide cover as a means of reducing the heavy losses of corn which have been experienced when such storage has been used in recent years.

Losses and lowering of feed quality due to over-heating and molding may also be prevented if grain and hay of high-moisture content is dried mechanically. Thorough screening out of shelled corn and dirt will prevent formation of spoilage pockets composed of shelled corn, silks, and fine trash. Where mechanical drying of damp corn is not possible, special attention should be given to providing extra ventilation through use of narrower cribs, more ventilators, and air passage-ways. Hay dryers, where available, will prove useful in preventing spoilage and providing higher quality feed.

1/ Information which outlines effective control measures against insects, rats, and losses from spoilage have been prepared to suit regional conditions and varying types of equipment, and is available from the Department and the various State Agricultural Colleges.

CORN

The 1952 national production goal for corn is 3,375 million bushels, an increase of 15 percent over the 1951 crop. The acreage is 89 million acres, an increase of 6 percent over the 1951 acreage. To meet the production goal on this acreage will require higher than average yields of corn per acre. An acreage of corn larger than this goal would tend to cause unwarranted shifts in established crop-rotation systems and would interfere with the pasture and hay improvement programs which are also needed to maintain the high level of livestock production and the humus content of the soil.

A real effort by farmers will be needed to increase yields per acre in 1952 and plans for achieving increased yields must be included as an essential part of the 1952 Goals Program. In most instances, increased yields will call for the production of corn in a rotation that includes a sod or green manure crop, the best use of available fertilizer, the planting of high quality adapted hybrid seed, the application of soil and water conservation practices as needed, as well as the selection of land basically adapted to the production of corn.

The increased yields of corn during the past 15 years demonstrate the effectiveness of good farming practices applied to production of this highly important crop. These results also show the possibilities which still remain in areas where practices can be further improved. Farmers everywhere must be provided with information on practices which are adapted locally and which if used extensively will add appreciably to the production of corn from the available acreage.

If the goal for 1952 is reached, the total supply of corn for the 1952-53 feeding year will be about 3,800 million bushels, which would be only 114 million bushels larger than that for the 1951-52 year. It would be 119 million bushels smaller than in 1950-51.

The 1952-53 requirements for corn will be larger than in recent years. Total domestic use and exports of corn in 1952-53 are expected to be the largest on record, totaling about 3,305 million bushels. This would be 43 million bushels more than is now estimated for 1951-52 and about 130 million above the disappearance of corn during 1950-51.

A crop of 3,375 million bushels in 1952 will meet the actual needs now in prospect for corn during the 1952-53 marketing year. However, it will only permit a small addition to the undesirably low reserve stocks of about 425 million bushels which will be carried into the 1952-53 marketing year. Despite the moderate increase in stocks, the carry-over on October 1, 1953 is still expected to be only about 500 million bushels. This will be approximately 250 million bushels less than the carry-over supplies on October 1, 1951, and 365 million bushels below the carry-over on October 1, 1950. Corn stocks, however, should be increased to as much as a billion bushels just as soon as possible without conflicting with current livestock production.

A program designed to stabilize corn supplies against unpredictable and uncontrollable variations in crop yields would call for the maintenance of a stockpile of corn sufficiently large to assure a normal supply in years of

short crops. Furthermore, if per capita supplies of livestock, dairy, and poultry products are to be maintained, the production of corn and other feeds will need to be increased from year to year to keep pace with the annual increase in the expanding population.

The short corn crop of 1947 is a most recent illustration of the impact of extreme variations in feed supplies upon the production and prices of livestock. Had reserves been sufficient to supplement the small 1947 production of corn by about 600 million bushels, the resultant decline in livestock numbers on farms could have been prevented and the short supplies and extremely high prices of meat and other livestock products that followed the period of liquidation could have been avoided.

If supplies are available, exports of corn in 1952-53 are expected to total about 85 million bushels as compared with 100 million bushels now estimated for 1951-52 and 111 million exported in 1950-51. To the extent that friendly nations cannot fill their essential food requirements by increasing their own production of livestock feeds, it is important that corn exports amounting to about 3 percent of U. S. production be continued insofar as possible, even under a tightening supply situation.

Over a period of years corn yields can and must be increased if the desired level of feed supplies is to be achieved. To do so will require increased use of fertilizer, increased planting of adapted hybrid seed corn, and wider employment of soil improvement practices already proven for the corn-producing areas. Although hybrid seed is used by nearly every producer throughout the Corn Belt, it is still planted by less than half the producers in some important corn-producing States outside the Midwest. It is hoped that the increased availability of adapted types, together with increased efforts by producers to secure proper hybrids, will increase the trend toward universal use of high producing hybrids.

Side dressing of corn with high-nitrogen fertilizer can increase yields greatly wherever moisture supplies for the crop are adequate. While utilization of this practice in 1952 will be limited by inadequate supplies of high-nitrogen fertilizers, it is a most efficient way to use available supplies of such fertilizers. Plant specialists have found that corn yields are generally increased from 4 to 8 bushels for each 100 pounds of sodium nitrate used, about 12 bushels for each 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate, and to an even higher level from fertilizer of a higher nitrogen content. Provided such fertilizers are available, the use of this practice can profitably be increased in most States.

The practice of applying nitrogen in the form of liquid anhydrous ammonia, first used extensively on cotton and corn in Mississippi, is being extended northward into the Corn Belt. In loamy soils, substantial yield increases are made possible where this high-nitrogen fertilizer is applied before planting or as a side dressing of the growing crop. Because anhydrous ammonia is a gas, carrying 82 percent free nitrogen, special equipment is needed to apply it under compression as a liquid. Although handling and application costs are higher than those of solid fertilizers, fixed nitrogen is normally least expensive in this form. In many areas where individual operations are not large enough to warrant investment in the necessary equipment, producers will be able to have anhydrous ammonia applied on a custom basis.

Great advances have been made in control of the corn borer, that potentially serious threat to high yields, with development of new pesticides and more efficient means of application. These practices, when added to the beneficial effects of the borer's natural enemy--the *Lydella* fly, give improved hope for the effective control of corn borer in 1952. However, there is evidence that in some areas, at least, more producers need to be alerted in advance to the borer hazard and at the same time advised fully of control measures that are practical regionally. Supplies of DDT, the principal control pesticide, are expected to be adequate in 1952 if orders are placed well before date of use.

Such practices as land selection, proper preparation of the corn seed bed, seed treating, and application of fertilizers recommended for the particular type of soil are measures that are well known to most farmers. Matching the moisture supply and fertility of the soil with the proper number of plants per acre to get maximum yields, control measures which check weeds without disturbing moisture supplies of corn roots, and control of pests in the soil are sound practices which should be more widely employed.

Greater use of these and other conservation and improvement practices designed to increase corn yields is essential if the 1952 corn goal is to be met. Even if these practices are adopted to the extent possible in 1952, production will be insufficient to rebuild stocks to the desirable levels. Therefore, the planting of the 89 million acre corn goal in 1952 should be done even if it becomes necessary to reduce the acreage of less productive feed crops such as oats. In the principal feed grain producing areas, corn on the average will produce from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much feed per acre as can be harvested from an acre of oats.

It may also be desirable to increase corn acreage in 1952 by shifting suitable land in poor stands of pasture and weedy unproductive haylands to the production of corn. It is believed that the planting of 89 million acres of corn in 1952 can be achieved without undue disturbance of established crop-rotation systems, or interference with the pasture and hay improvement programs. Goal acreage must not be exceeded for oats, soybeans, and other competing crops if sufficient land is to be available to enable farmers to meet the corn goal.

The support price of corn, as one of the basic commodities, will be at 90 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year, October 1, 1952. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements.

CORN

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - October 1		
	1950	1951	1952 Preliminary
	: - - - - - Million Bushels - - - - -		
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	860	744	424
Production	3,058	2,941	3,375
Imports	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	3,919	3,686	3,800
<u>Utilization</u>			
Food	143	145	148
Industry	127	130	135
Feed	2,782	2,875	2,925
Seed	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	<u>3,064</u>	<u>3,162</u>	<u>3,220</u>
Exports	<u>111</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>85</u>
Total	3,175	3,262	3,305
Ending stocks	744	424	495
Desirable ending stocks			1,000
Difference			- 505
<u>ACREAGE - PLANTED - (Thousands)</u>	82,858	83,866	89,000
<u>YIELD - bushels per acre</u>	36.9	35.1	<u>1/</u> 37.9
<u>1/ 1952 yield which must be attained to achieve production goal.</u>			

CORN

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952
	1950	1951	1952	Goal is of
			Goals	1951
	-- - - - - Thousand Bushels - - - - -			Percent
Maine	510	540	597	111
New Hampshire	672	602	694	115
Vermont	3,312	2,788	3,199	115
Massachusetts	1,554	1,692	1,700	100
Rhode Island	301	287	296	103
Connecticut	1,800	1,710	1,800	105
New York	28,638	28,116	29,592	105
New Jersey	9,342	9,712	10,000	103
Pennsylvania	60,218	60,766	64,680	106
Ohio	174,928	169,536	196,500	116
Indiana	212,430	241,415	250,000	104
Illinois	422,331	491,865	500,000	102
Michigan	61,022	69,056	74,900	108
Wisconsin	109,098	103,759	119,780	115
Minnesota	197,030	215,038	235,170	109
Iowa	475,203	471,780	575,000	122
Missouri	176,132	132,022	185,000	140
North Dakota	24,814	23,332	26,600	114
South Dakota	101,124	85,624	101,650	119
Nebraska	249,012	187,620	257,310	137
Kansas	89,495	58,296	85,000	146
Delaware	5,168	5,735	5,956	104
Maryland	18,832	20,430	21,750	106
Virginia	44,528	41,624	45,570	109
West Virginia	8,806	8,580	9,480	110
North Carolina	74,184	67,611	75,000	111
South Carolina	31,089	26,320	28,840	110
Georgia	50,514	49,536	53,720	108
Florida	8,582	9,616	9,625	100
Kentucky	78,810	80,662	85,000	105
Tennessee	69,582	60,360	70,000	116
Alabama	56,954	46,303	54,000	117
Mississippi	52,123	38,141	45,000	118
Arkansas	32,242	23,218	26,000	112
Louisiana	17,514	16,307	17,500	107
Oklahoma	24,346	21,156	25,000	118
Texas	58,420	42,143	52,000	123
Montana	3,492	2,392	2,940	123
Idaho	1,680	1,962	2,200	112
Wyoming	954	780	1,002	128
Colorado	13,368	15,782	16,800	106
New Mexico	1,280	1,116	1,390	125
Arizona	464	320	438	137
Utah	1,080	1,147	1,172	102
Nevada	70	120	120	100
Washington	1,026	1,102	1,125	102
Oregon	975	1,092	1,224	112
California	2,754	2,312	2,680	116
United States	3,057,803	2,941,423	3,375,000	115

CORN

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	Th o u s a n d s	Th o u s a n d s	Th o u s a n d s	
Maine	15	15	16	107
New Hampshire	14	14	15	107
Vermont	69	68	70	103
Massachusetts	37	36	37	103
Rhode Island	7	7	7	100
Connecticut	40	38	40	105
New York	673	646	685	106
New Jersey	174	186	200	108
Pennsylvania	1,312	1,338	1,400	105
Ohio	3,384	3,546	3,750	106
Indiana	4,406	4,596	4,850	106
Illinois	8,352	9,104	9,400	103
Michigan	1,592	1,672	1,750	105
Wisconsin	2,620	2,489	2,650	106
Minnesota	5,227	5,521	5,850	106
Iowa	9,837	10,687	11,300	106
Missouri	4,043	4,447	4,700	106
North Dakota	1,338	1,258	1,400	111
South Dakota	3,890	4,084	4,210	103
Nebraska	7,018	7,369	7,800	106
Kansas	2,608	2,791	3,000	107
Delaware	136	156	165	106
Maryland	430	455	500	110
Virginia	973	973	1,050	108
West Virginia	242	223	240	108
North Carolina	2,282	2,196	2,300	105
South Carolina	1,452	1,323	1,400	106
Georgia	3,292	3,127	3,400	109
Florida	625	606	650	107
Kentucky	2,180	2,180	2,300	106
Tennessee	2,174	2,065	2,200	107
Alabama	2,678	2,482	2,650	107
Mississippi	2,247	1,865	2,000	107
Arkansas	1,422	1,052	1,150	109
Louisiana	853	725	800	110
Oklahoma	1,083	1,029	1,150	112
Texas	2,959	2,308	2,600	113
Montana	204	180	210	117
Idaho	33	37	42	114
Wyoming	55	54	60	111
Colorado	597	645	700	109
New Mexico	93	90	100	111
Arizona	34	34	35	103
Utah	31	32	35	109
Nevada	2	3	3	100
Washington	19	19	20	105
Oregon	25	26	30	115
California	81	69	80	116
United States	82,858	83,866	89,000	106

OATS

The 1952 national production goal for oats is 1,307 million bushels, about the same as the 1951 crop. Under average yield conditions this will require the seeding of 41,600 thousand acres, or about the same as was seeded to oats in 1951. A slight reduction in oats acreage is recommended, mainly in the Corn Belt States, to make it possible to produce the largest practicable acreage of corn in this area, where the average production of feed per acre from corn is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than that produced from oats.

A crop of 1,307 million bushels, together with the anticipated carry-in stocks and imports, would provide a total supply for the 1952-53 marketing year of about 1,611 million bushels. This would be 43 million bushels less than for 1951-52. If the corn goal is met, domestic demand for oats in 1952-53 is expected to be about the same as now estimated for 1951-52.

After allowing for estimated domestic needs of nearly 1.4 billion bushels, the same as in the preceding 2 years, and an export of about 5 million bushels, the carry-over at the end of the 1952-53 marketing year would be around 221 million bushels. This would be 43 million bushels less than the carry-in stocks for the year, and 77 million bushels less than the carry-over July 1, 1951.

It is expected that exports of oats from the United States will not exceed 5 million bushels. This is about the same as now estimated for 1951-52. Imports of oats, principally from Canada, are expected to total about 40 million bushels during the period July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953. This would be the same as now estimated for 1951-52. If it should become expedient to supplement domestic feed supplies in 1952-53 with larger imports of oats, additional supplies might be found in Canada, because Canada is now a source for oat imports.

Because of the need to improve the productivity of the soil and to maximize forage production to provide adequate hay and pasture for increasing cattle numbers, farmers are urged to utilize oats acreage to the fullest extent possible as a nurse crop for the seeding of legumes and grasses. The production of adequate supplies of good quality hay and the maintenance of improved pastures are absolutely necessary if the very high level of beef and dairy cattle numbers is to be maintained. Also, legume and grass seedings in the oats which are plowed under as a green manure crop is a recommended practice for adding fertility and improving the condition of the soil where oats are followed by corn, soybeans, or other soil depleting crops.

The national average support price for 1952-crop oats grading No. 3 or better will be 78 cents per bushel, which represents 80 percent of the August 15, 1951 parity price. The national average support price for the 1951 crop was 72 cents. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements which will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. Loans will mature April 30, 1953, or earlier on demand.

OATS

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - July 1		
	1950	1951	1952
			Preliminary
	: - - - - - Million Bushels - - - - -		
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	220	298	264
Production	1,410	1,316	1,307
Imports	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>
Total	1,660	1,654	1,611
<u>Utilization</u>			
Food	34	35	35
Feed	1,221	1,250	1,250
Seed	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	<u>1,355</u>	<u>1,385</u>	<u>1,385</u>
Exports	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	1,362	1,390	1,390
Ending stocks	298	264	221
Desirable ending stocks			250
Difference			- 29
<u>ACREAGE - PLANTED</u> - (Thousands)	45,464	41,594	41,600
<u>YIELD</u> - bushels per acre	31.0	31.6	31.2

OATS

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952	
			Goals	
	Thousand Bushels			Percent
Maine	4,464	5,016	5,211	104
New Hampshire	205	180	180	100
Vermont	1,120	1,476	1,224	83
Massachusetts	150	200	190	95
Rhode Island	31	32	28	88
Connecticut	140	124	142	115
New York	30,917	36,240	29,840	82
New Jersey	1,521	1,638	1,615	99
Pennsylvania	27,854	32,340	28,160	87
Ohio	40,248	49,979	40,480	81
Indiana	48,060	50,875	48,600	96
Illinois	155,636	133,600	142,450	107
Michigan	54,478	60,183	54,375	90
Wisconsin	141,814	143,302	130,500	91
Minnesota	188,737	212,764	186,240	88
Iowa	270,580	182,886	219,450	120
Missouri	47,610	27,738	32,700	118
North Dakota	58,352	56,811	51,660	91
South Dakota	86,086	116,365	86,250	74
Nebraska	63,576	60,816	52,440	86
Kansas	20,160	14,346	21,960	153
Delaware	224	256	255	100
Maryland	1,598	1,980	1,848	93
Virginia	4,378	4,818	4,845	101
West Virginia	1,590	1,600	1,561	98
North Carolina	11,685	14,271	13,090	92
South Carolina	17,792	16,128	16,675	103
Georgia	12,879	10,296	15,200	148
Florida	288	500	388	78
Kentucky	2,277	2,136	2,640	124
Tennessee	5,975	4,732	6,208	131
Alabama	2,938	2,052	3,555	173
Mississippi	4,300	3,335	5,220	157
Arkansas	5,040	3,050	4,675	153
Louisiana	1,032	1,204	1,680	140
Oklahoma	8,778	4,768	14,670	308
Texas	25,818	8,145	24,920	306
Montana	15,651	10,200	12,265	120
Idaho	9,768	8,022	8,572	107
Wyoming	4,864	4,694	4,644	99
Colorado	4,940	5,820	5,975	103
New Mexico	644	518	742	143
Arizona	430	369	375	102
Utah	2,340	1,886	2,020	107
Nevada	360	320	356	111
Washington	8,256	6,670	7,296	109
Oregon	8,608	7,395	8,955	121
California	6,272	4,320	4,800	111
United States	1,410,464	1,316,396	1,307,125	99

OATS

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	: - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - :			Percent
Maine	111	131	135	103
New Hampshire	10	10	10	100
Vermont	67	68	68	100
Massachusetts	11	11	12	109
Rhode Island	2	2	2	100
Connecticut	9	9	10	111
New York	775	798	800	100
New Jersey	44	49	50	102
Pennsylvania	762	800	800	100
Ohio	1,147	1,239	1,100	89
Indiana	1,369	1,424	1,350	95
Illinois	3,842	3,419	3,500	102
Michigan	1,446	1,513	1,450	96
Wisconsin	3,000	2,970	2,900	98
Minnesota	5,168	5,023	4,850	98
Iowa	6,619	5,731	5,700	99
Missouri	1,794	1,489	1,500	101
North Dakota	2,181	2,072	2,100	101
South Dakota	3,474	3,231	3,125	97
Nebraska	2,863	2,319	2,300	99
Kansas	1,520	1,186	1,200	101
Delaware	10	9	10	111
Maryland	52	61	60	98
Virginia	171	180	190	106
West Virginia	66	68	70	103
North Carolina	516	542	550	101
South Carolina	756	718	725	101
Georgia	766	764	800	105
Florida	100	117	125	107
Kentucky	150	138	150	109
Tennessee	325	302	325	108
Alabama	239	203	225	111
Mississippi	246	197	225	114
Arkansas	275	223	250	112
Louisiana	100	93	100	108
Oklahoma	953	810	900	111
Texas	1,768	1,255	1,400	112
Montana	612	502	550	110
Idaho	246	212	225	106
Wyoming	186	186	185	99
Colorado	248	260	250	96
New Mexico	42	38	45	118
Arizona	25	23	25	109
Utah	58	48	50	104
Nevada	13	13	13	100
Washington	265	225	240	107
Oregon	493	429	450	105
California	569	484	500	103
United States	45,464	41,594	41,600	100

BARLEY

The national production goal for barley in 1952 is 290 million bushels. Under average yield conditions this will require the seeding of 12,865 thousand acres. This is about 2 million acres more than were planted for harvest in 1951. The production goal for 1952 is 35 million bushels larger than the 1951 crop, but 14 million bushels below the production in 1950.

A crop of 290 million bushels, together with the estimated carry-over and imports, would provide a total supply for the 1952-53 marketing year of 373 million bushels, as compared with 363 million in 1951-52. This would be 25 million bushels less than in 1950-51.

Current estimates of the 1952-53 requirements indicate that if the feed grain goals are reached, about 281 million bushels of barley will be needed for domestic use, which is 16 million more than now estimated for 1951-52. Exports are expected to total about 30 million bushels in 1952-53, or 5 million bushels less than estimated for 1951-52. This would be 10 million bushels less than the exports in 1950-51. Total requirements are expected to approximate 311 million bushels, which is only slightly more than was utilized in each of the past 2 years.

The total supply of 373 million bushels would provide for the anticipated requirements for 1952-53 and leave year-end stocks of about 62 million bushels--about the same as now estimated for carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year. This would be 31 million bushels less than the carry-in stocks for 1951-52.

The over-all feed situation and the industrial requirements for barley would indicate that the largest practicable acreage of barley should be seeded for harvest in 1952. In the Northern Plains States and the Pacific Coast Area it is especially important that the production of barley be maintained at the highest possible level, where barley constitutes the principal source of feed grain.

The national average support price for 1952-crop barley grading No. 2 or better will be \$1.22 per bushel, which represents 80 percent of the August 15, 1951 parity price. The national average support price for the 1951 crop was \$1.11 per bushel. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements which will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. Loans will mature April 30, 1953, or earlier on demand.

BARLEY

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - July 1		
	1950	1951	1952
			Preliminary
	: - - - - - Million Bushels - - - - -		
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	80	93	63
Production	304	255	290
Imports	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	398	363	373
<u>Utilization</u>			
Food	7	7	7
Industry	95	97	98
Feed	145	140	155
Seed	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	<u>265</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>281</u>
Exports	<u>40</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	305	300	311
Ending stocks	93	63	62
Desirable ending stocks			80
Difference			- 18
 <u>ACREAGE - PLANTED - (Thousands)</u>			
	13,100	10,840	12,865
 <u>YIELD - bushels per acre</u>			
	23.2	23.5	22.5

BARLEY

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels	
Maine	204	192	221	115
Vermont	26	33	25	76
New York	2,754	2,516	2,100	83
New Jersey	640	684	620	91
Pennsylvania	6,461	5,416	5,915	109
Ohio	728	494	595	120
Indiana	624	494	645	131
Illinois	1,176	868	1,056	122
Michigan	3,910	3,876	3,937	102
Wisconsin	8,979	6,633	9,150	138
Minnesota	36,308	38,555	40,050	104
Iowa	1,696	693	1,024	148
Missouri	1,640	1,075	1,280	119
North Dakota	51,504	51,336	52,250	102
South Dakota	18,942	19,693	17,365	88
Nebraska	4,650	4,620	3,987	86
Kansas	3,683	1,547	5,440	352
Delaware	336	341	326	96
Maryland	2,635	2,470	2,432	98
Virginia	2,714	2,624	2,860	109
West Virginia	406	286	382	134
North Carolina	892	1,260	1,050	83
South Carolina	340	400	420	105
Georgia	110	90	127	141
Kentucky	1,679	1,192	1,876	157
Tennessee	1,054	980	1,310	134
Arkansas	84	72	78	108
Oklahoma	702	198	825	417
Texas	1,625	518	1,375	265
Montana	23,430	12,880	18,880	147
Idaho	14,840	10,432	12,880	123
Wyoming	4,228	4,587	4,752	104
Colorado	9,536	9,541	12,000	126
New Mexico	594	430	584	136
Arizona	7,850	4,900	3,808	78
Utah	6,204	6,072	6,285	104
Nevada	792	816	930	114
Washington	8,763	3,384	6,280	186
Oregon	10,734	10,110	12,960	128
California	60,010	42,360	51,920	123
United States	303,533	254,668	290,000	114

BARLEY

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952	
			Goals	
	: - - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - - :			
				Percent
Maine	6	6	7	117
Vermont	1	1	1	100
New York	83	76	75	99
New Jersey	23	20	20	100
Pennsylvania	186	164	175	107
Ohio	28	23	25	109
Indiana	26	26	30	115
Illinois	44	33	40	121
Michigan	116	117	125	107
Wisconsin	220	205	250	122
Minnesota	1,283	1,437	1,500	104
Iowa	53	36	40	111
Missouri	97	71	80	113
North Dakota	2,181	2,334	2,750	118
South Dakota	1,256	879	950	108
Nebraska	431	254	275	108
Kansas	636	343	400	117
Delaware	14	13	13	100
Maryland	88	80	80	100
Virginia	97	90	100	111
West Virginia	14	13	15	115
North Carolina	44	41	50	122
South Carolina	22	22	25	114
Georgia	6	5	7	140
Kentucky	113	99	140	141
Tennessee	79	76	100	132
Arkansas	7	7	7	100
Oklahoma	250	90	75	83
Texas	188	113	125	111
Montana	884	504	800	159
Idaho	438	342	400	117
Wyoming	178	158	180	114
Colorado	822	518	800	154
New Mexico	32	29	35	121
Arizona	191	141	140	99
Utah	146	147	150	102
Nevada	26	26	30	115
Washington	267	101	200	198
Oregon	362	362	450	124
California	2,162	1,838	2,200	120
United States	13,100	10,840	12,865	119

SORGHUM GRAIN

A national production goal of 205 million bushels of sorghum grain has been established for the 1952 crop. Under average yield conditions, this would require 10 million acres for harvest as grain, or 1,551 thousand acres more than was harvested for grain in 1951. Production from a much larger acreage could be utilized since sorghum grain generally may be substituted for corn. To achieve this production goal of sorghum grain would require the planting of about 15.2 million acres of all sorghums. This compares with about 15.1 million acres planted in 1951 and about 16 million acres in 1950.

A crop of 205 million bushels, together with expected carry-over stocks of 10 million bushels at the beginning of the 1952-53 marketing year will provide a total supply of 215 million bushels. This would be 18 million bushels more than the 1951-52 supply, but 77 million bushels less than the record supply for the 1950-51 marketing year. In 1950 cotton and wheat acreage allotments contributed to a very large acreage of sorghums; record sorghum yields were obtained in that year.

Domestic utilization of sorghum grain in 1952-53, based upon the production of 205 million bushels, would total 155 million bushels as compared with 137 million bushels for the 1951-52 marketing year, and 179 million bushels for the 1950-51 marketing year. The actual demand for sorghum grain for domestic use as a substitute for corn is expected to be much larger than will be available from 1952 production, but a larger crop is dependent upon above normal abandonment of winter wheat in the Southwest. However, seedings in excess of the goal are to be encouraged wherever possible.

Exports of sorghum grain are expected to total about 50 million bushels in 1952-53 which is the same as estimated for 1951-52. Exports in 1950-51 totaled 75 million bushels which were the greatest in history.

The harvest of 10,335 thousand acres of sorghum grain in 1950 and the production of 233 million bushels set new records. Approximately 8,449 thousand acres of sorghums were harvested for grain in 1951, when adverse growing conditions for wheat prevailed in the Southwest, and sorghums were planted rather extensively on abandoned wheat land. For 1952, a goal even higher than the 1951 harvested acreage is called for. Should wheat abandonment again be heavy, every effort should be made to induce producers to plant such abandoned acreage to sorghums. The sorghum goals should be considered as minimums, to be exceeded if possible.

In addition to expansion of sorghum grain acreage, special emphasis should be given to the practice of wide-row growth of sorghum on land that would otherwise be reserved wholly for summer fallow in the western areas. Also, in the South considerable additional acreage could be obtained by double cropping with sorghums on land which has produced a winter grown small grain and which otherwise will stand idle throughout the remainder of the growing season. Sorghums can be grown in these cases without interfering with subsequent crops. The additional production of sorghum grain thereby obtained would be an important addition to the supply of feed grains. Other local practices which will increase sorghum grain yields and production should be recommended by goals workers.

The national average support price for 1952-crop sorghum grain grading No. 2 or better will be \$2.38 cwt., which represents 80 percent of the August 15, 1951, parity price. The national average support price for the 1951 crop was \$2.17 cwt. The price support program for sorghum grain will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements which will be available to farmers from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. Loans will mature March 31, 1953, or earlier on demand.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - October 1		
	1950	1951	1952
			Preliminary
:- - - - - Million Bushels - - - - -			
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	59	38	10
Production	<u>233</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>205</u>
Total	292	197	215
<u>Utilization</u>			
Industry	35	20	18
Feed	142	115	135
Seed	2	2	2
Total	<u>179</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>155</u>
Exports	<u>75</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	254	187	205
Ending stocks	38	10	10
Desirable ending stocks			30
Difference			- 20
<u>ACREAGE - HARVESTED AS GRAIN</u>			
(Thousands)	10,335	8,449	10,000
YIELD - bushels per acre	22.6	18.9	20.5

ALL SORGHUMS 1/

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952	
			Goals	
	: - - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - - :			
				Percent
Indiana	4	3	3	100
Illinois	5	4	4	100
Minnesota	17	6	10	167
Iowa	12	7	10	143
Missouri	112	101	110	109
North Dakota	43	32	40	125
South Dakota	420	197	235	119
Nebraska	473	402	425	106
Kansas	3,187	4,143	3,200	77
Virginia	12	11	10	91
North Carolina	42	50	50	100
South Carolina	21	20	20	100
Georgia	38	38	40	105
Kentucky	15	13	15	115
Tennessee	31	33	35	106
Alabama	72	46	50	109
Mississippi	34	26	30	115
Arkansas	74	47	50	106
Louisiana	7	5	5	100
Oklahoma	1,719	1,960	1,750	89
Texas	8,170	6,328	7,500	119
Montana	4	3	5	167
Wyoming	7	6	8	133
Colorado	645	909	800	88
New Mexico	654	608	625	103
Arizona	99	41	70	171
California	133	74	100	135
United States	16,050	15,113	15,200	101

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Bushels			Percent
Missouri	615	391	470	120
North Dakota	91	58	70	121
South Dakota	1,175	216	610	282
Nebraska	4,850	1,664	1,900	114
Kansas	44,639	57,310	42,750	75
North Carolina	690	990	1,200	121
South Carolina	152	74	95	127
Alabama	595	323	345	106
Arkansas	493	315	380	121
Oklahoma	17,520	16,768	17,200	103
Texas	144,566	71,085	124,800	176
Colorado	1,236	3,048	3,000	98
New Mexico	8,417	3,410	6,035	177
Arizona	3,520	1,092	2,580	236
California	4,674	2,535	4,000	158
United States	1/ 233,364	1/ 199,309	205,435	129

1/ Includes production for States without goals and for North Dakota which is not included in Crop Report.

Acreage required, for harvest as grain, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons

State	H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	Thousands			Percent
Missouri	30	23	25	109
North Dakota	7	4	5	125
South Dakota	94	18	50	278
Nebraska	194	128	100	78
Kansas	1,943	2,605	1,900	73
North Carolina	23	33	40	121
South Carolina	8	4	5	125
Alabama	34	19	20	105
Arkansas	29	15	20	133
Oklahoma	947	1,048	1,000	95
Texas	6,289	3,850	6,000	156
Colorado	103	254	250	98
New Mexico	443	359	425	118
Arizona	80	26	60	231
California	114	65	100	154
United States	1/ 10,342	1/ 8,453	10,000	118

1/ Includes acreage for States without goals and for North Dakota which is not included in Crop Report.

HAYS, PASTURES, AND RANGES

The prospective shortage of feed grains, which has been outlined under the Feeds Section of the Handbook, places more than normal pressure upon the grasses and legumes as a source of livestock feed. Normally about half the total production of livestock products comes from grasses, legumes, and other roughages. Dairy cattle receive at least two-thirds of their feed nutrients from roughages, beef cattle at least three-fourths, and sheep at least 90 percent. On the average, less than 5 percent of the feed for hogs is roughage. Poultry depends least upon this class of feed--about 2 to 3 percent. But these proportions can be increased for all types of livestock.

Grassland improvement would make it possible to increase substantially national production of meat, milk, and wool with no increase in the feeding of concentrates. In some areas, the acreage of grasslands can be increased without reducing the area of cropland available for other crops. However, the greatest potentiality for increased roughage production lies in improving the current acreage devoted to grasses and legumes in accordance with present knowledge concerning better management of hay and grazing lands.

Hay: The national production goal for tame hay for harvest in 1952 is 93 million tons. With average yield conditions of the past few years, 60 million acres of tame hay land would need to be harvested in 1952 to produce this tonnage. This is about the same acreage as was harvested in 1951 when the production of tame hay was about 96 million tons. A moderate reduction in hay acreage is requested in some areas, mostly in the Corn Belt, where there is an abundant supply available from the 1951 harvest and where there is also an urgent need to increase the production of corn. In contrast, there is particular need for improving hay output in Southern areas and in those areas where 1951 production was cut short by drought. Increased grass and hay production is needed in order to keep pace with the expanding livestock industry in these areas.

In addition to a 1952 crop of 93 million tons of tame hay, the supply would consist of an estimated production of 12 million tons of wild hay and an expected large carry-over stock of about 18 million tons. This would provide a total supply of 123 million tons which would be only slightly below the record supply of 124 million tons in 1951-52. The estimated supply of hay in 1952-53 would be adequate to meet requirements and to leave an ending stock of about 15 million tons, which is about normal.

The specific tonnage goals which have been set for hay should be supplemented with a goal of producing higher quality hay in 1952 and in subsequent years. Quality may be raised through improving the types of grasses or legumes that are grown, and also by better methods of harvesting and storing. Every effort should be made to increase yields and quality of all tame hay by use of improved varieties adapted to local areas, fertilizers, and superior cultural and harvesting practices.

Much of the feeding value of hay is lost through improper methods of curing. Field-cured hay, even when made during good weather, will lose as much as 25 percent of the dry matter and 30 percent of the protein found in the

standing crop. If hay is rained on while curing, the losses move up to 40 to 45 percent. Losses in the field are often unavoidable, but nutrients can be preserved if hay is cured in the barn or the forage preserved as silage.

Because higher quality hay is so important in relation to the feeding problem for 1952-53, plans and requirements for making and preserving high quality hay need to be anticipated. Studies show that one of the best ways of retaining the feed value of hay is to convert it to silage, particularly under unfavorable weather conditions. Diversion of material intended for hay to grass silage is recommended wherever practical for feeding operations. In this respect, trench silos and stacks are proving to be inexpensive and effective preservers of forage nutrients on increasing numbers of farms.

Total hay acreage should be maintained because cattle numbers are expected to increase in 1952-53. Acreage and quality of most hay production in 1953 must be anticipated in 1952. Therefore, farmers should make their plans in 1952 to assure a 1953 crop of high quality tame hay. This will require much new seeding in 1952, which should be anticipated before the time for seeding of nurse crops. More of the higher protein hays such as alfalfa or alfalfa-brome grass mixture should be seeded.

Pastures and Ranges: The Nation has about a billion acres of grazing lands. Of these only 10 or 15 percent are under improved management. They are not contributing to total national production as they should under present day needs and knowledge. In the humid areas generally, experience shows that a large proportion of the pasture land could produce several times more forage for livestock than at present. Fertilizer shortages may hamper immediate improvement, but considerably better pastures are possible through use of barnyard manure, seeding of improved grass-legume mixtures, rotation grazing, and controlling weeds, briars, and brush. The latter can be done through mowing or with chemicals at relatively low cost in time and labor. In some cases, irrigation is possible and practicable for part of the year.

In the Northeastern States yields of grass, hay, and permanent pastures can be increased through use of fertilizer. It is estimated that 10 percent higher yields would result from tripling the present average application of 5 pounds of phosphoric oxide per acre. These higher yields would be equal to the production from an additional million acres under present practices. Pasture renovation tests in the Northeastern States show that improved grasses and legumes, plus higher rates of fertilization, can materially increase yields.

In the humid areas, particularly the South, attention should be given to extending the area devoted to improved grasslands. In the South it has been estimated that at least 35 million acres of additional grassland could come from the use of waste lands and poor yielding cropland. Experience during recent years has demonstrated the value of improved pastures in the South. Yet only 6 percent of the South's 40 million acres of grazing land has been improved.

Good soil fertility is one of the major contributors to pasture improvement, but the limited availability of commercial fertilizer must be recognized. However, the value of other practices should not be overlooked. Particular attention should be given to limestone and raw rock phosphate, for there is no shortage of either. Where acid soils or a lack of phosphate are limiting factors to improved stands, higher quality, or more production of grasses and legumes, farmers can proceed as usual to improve their grasslands.

In the arid areas, reseeding, deferred grazing, rotation grazing, water-conserving practices, and other types of improved management would increase grazing capacity. For instance, it is estimated that the use of chemicals on the 100 million acres of brush and mesquite-covered land in the Southwest could result in an additional 500 million pounds of beef annually. Airplane application of 2,4-D plus 2,4,5-T has proved to be an effective and economical way of killing sand sagebrush. In experiments at Woodward, Oklahoma, the production of beef, per acre, was increased by two-thirds after the sagebrush was killed and the land was reseeded to pasture grasses.

As cattle and sheep numbers become larger, superior range-management practices must be relied upon to support the livestock and to protect it from the ill effects of prolonged periods of bad weather.

Program workers should be prepared to make recommendations for practices by localities which will improve the supplies of livestock feed from pasture and ranges. Although many of these practices will not show immediate results, a start can be made in 1952 that will produce results in later years when increased forage may be even more necessary.

In addition to the production of additional livestock feed from the rotation hay acreage and from acreage devoted the year around to grasses or legumes, farmers should be urged to give increased attention to winter cover crops wherever they can be grown. Winter cover crops in many areas will furnish all-winter grazing, and practically all will furnish early spring grazing for livestock and thereby reduce the feeding requirements for grain or hay--or better yet, increase the production of livestock products. In addition, the winter cover crops will have the advantage of saving soil and fertility, and when plowed under as green manure will increase production of the subsequent crop. In view of the prospect for continued short nitrogen supplies in 1953, legume cover crops are particularly needed. In the Southeast, it is estimated that the nitrogen value of a winter legume averages about 37 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Seed supplies are expected to be adequate to extend greatly the winter cover crop program of the South in the fall of 1952.

ALL HAY

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and disposition	Crop year beginning - May 1		
	1950	1951	1952
			Preliminary
:- - - - - Million tons - - - - -			
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	15	16	18
Production	102	108	105
(Tame Hay)	(90)	(96)	(93)
(Wild Hay)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Total	117	124	123
<u>Utilization</u>			
Feed	101	106	108
Ending stocks	16	18	15
<u>ACREAGE - HARVESTED - (Thousands)</u>			
<u>All Hay</u>	74,250	74,608	74,500
Yield, tons per acre	1.38	1.45	1.41
<u>Tame Hay</u>	59,308	59,945	60,000
Yield, tons per acre	1.52	1.60	1.55
<u>Wild Hay</u>	14,942	14,663	14,500
Yield, tons per acre	.80	.86	.86

TAME HAY

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	: - - - - - Thousand Tons - - - - - :			Percent
Maine	661	796	719	90
New Hampshire	364	403	376	93
Vermont	1,191	1,341	1,258	94
Massachusetts	504	540	528	98
Rhode Island	44	49	46	94
Connecticut	423	449	430	96
New York	5,378	5,678	5,135	90
New Jersey	447	467	464	99
Pennsylvania	3,361	3,530	3,410	97
Ohio	3,701	3,916	3,818	97
Indiana	2,638	2,674	2,615	98
Illinois	4,548	4,705	4,600	98
Michigan	3,495	3,882	3,593	93
Wisconsin	6,542	8,797	7,327	83
Minnesota	4,540	5,951	5,026	84
Iowa	6,398	6,899	6,510	94
Missouri	4,516	4,803	4,827	100
North Dakota	1,201	1,197	1,199	100
South Dakota	1,339	1,892	1,571	83
Nebraska	3,092	3,501	3,336	95
Kansas	2,578	2,670	2,623	98
Delaware	99	100	97	97
Maryland	615	683	654	96
Virginia	1,637	1,641	1,795	109
West Virginia	1,011	1,048	1,042	99
North Carolina	1,249	1,225	1,363	111
South Carolina	344	371	401	108
Georgia	593	610	621	102
Florida	56	60	54	90
Kentucky	2,426	2,277	2,623	115
Tennessee	1,963	1,685	2,133	127
Alabama	641	556	596	107
Mississippi	1,009	774	977	126
Arkansas	1,168	1,123	1,262	112
Louisiana	394	342	412	120
Oklahoma	1,375	1,328	1,536	116
Texas	1,233	1,198	1,318	110
Montana	1,976	1,762	1,815	103
Idaho	2,168	2,139	2,183	102
Wyoming	728	854	821	96
Colorado	1,593	1,681	1,667	99
New Mexico	392	400	409	102
Arizona	646	634	631	100
Utah	894	917	923	101
Nevada	372	375	392	105
Washington	1,382	1,364	1,385	102
Oregon	1,348	1,242	1,269	102
California	6,052	5,259	5,210	99
United States	90,325	95,788	93,000	97

TAME HAY

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	: - - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - - :			
				Percent
Maine	724	708	725	102
New Hampshire	309	310	315	102
Vermont	927	917	930	101
Massachusetts	333	331	340	103
Rhode Island	28	29	30	103
Connecticut	258	260	260	100
New York	3,365	3,297	3,350	102
New Jersey	246	257	260	101
Pennsylvania	2,276	2,303	2,300	100
Ohio	2,546	2,578	2,575	100
Indiana	1,867	1,839	1,825	99
Illinois	2,821	2,801	2,750	98
Michigan	2,515	2,521	2,525	100
Wisconsin	3,862	3,977	3,975	100
Minnesota	2,910	2,888	2,900	100
Iowa	3,676	3,872	3,800	98
Missouri	3,512	3,699	3,650	99
North Dakota	1,019	1,024	1,050	102
South Dakota	1,167	1,228	1,225	100
Nebraska	1,715	1,860	1,800	97
Kansas	1,386	1,441	1,400	97
Delaware	69	69	70	101
Maryland	439	450	460	102
Virginia	1,331	1,389	1,400	101
West Virginia	805	818	825	101
North Carolina	1,173	1,214	1,225	101
South Carolina	425	456	455	100
Georgia	969	991	1,000	101
Florida	86	85	85	100
Kentucky	1,864	1,913	1,925	101
Tennessee	1,563	1,602	1,625	101
Alabama	766	697	700	100
Mississippi	778	724	750	104
Arkansas	995	974	1,000	103
Louisiana	289	296	300	101
Oklahoma	997	1,065	1,050	99
Texas	1,106	1,162	1,175	101
Montana	1,496	1,418	1,450	102
Idaho	930	924	935	101
Wyoming	605	616	625	101
Colorado	889	885	885	100
New Mexico	171	176	175	99
Arizona	252	251	250	100
Utah	429	416	415	100
Nevada	180	177	180	102
Washington	730	740	735	99
Oregon	723	692	700	101
California	1,786	1,605	1,620	101
United States	59,308	59,945	60,000	100

FOOD GRAINS

On the basis of 1952 production goals, the prospective supply situation for food grains in 1952-53 is relatively favorable. The 1952 production goal for wheat would not only permit the filling of estimated domestic and export requirements but would result in an increase of about 100 million bushels in carryout stocks. The 1952 rice production goal, if reached, will permit meeting expected domestic and foreign requirements but would provide little, if any, rice to increase the carry-over supplies. The capacity to produce wheat, rice, and other food grains is well in excess of domestic requirements, and the needs for feed grains in 1952-53 are much more urgent than for food grains. Therefore, farmers growing wheat and rye should not be encouraged to exceed established acreage goals for these crops and should be strongly encouraged to use available acreage in excess of goals to increase the production of feed grains wherever feasible.

The increased dependence since World War II of many foreign countries on the United States to meet their food needs resulted from two factors: First, the disruptive effects of World War II upon agricultural production and international trade patterns; and, Second, the subsequent division of the world into free and communist dominated areas.

Outside the Western Hemisphere there are only two important surplus food producing areas in the world. The first, Eastern Europe, is now under the control of the Communists, and its surplus food cannot be depended on by Western Europe. Between World War I and World War II, this trade averaged 6 to 7 million tons annually. Since World War II, the trade has been reduced sharply to about 1 million tons annually. Thus Western Europe has had to turn to the Western Hemisphere, principally the United States, for nearly 30 percent of its food supplies since 1945. In 1950-51, U. S. exports of wheat and wheat products to Western European countries totaled about 6 million tons, and exports of other grains and grain products about 3.6 million tons. The export of wheat and wheat products during 1952-53 is expected to be about 350 million bushels, of which the major portion will move to Western European countries.

The other major surplus food production area is Australia, Southeast Asia, including Thailand, Burma, and Indo-China. Much of this area is in a state of unrest, and the availability of food supplies for export to the deficit countries allied with the United States is questionable. Prior to World War II, 7 to 9 million tons of milled rice moved annually from the surplus producing areas to the deficit areas. Since the war this trade has been drastically curtailed. The population of Asiatic countries has increased substantially in the past decade, and the surplus producing countries are keeping more rice at home. Although rice production in this area has been restored to slightly above prewar levels, exports are still only about one-half of the prewar movement.

During 1950-51 the United States exported 4.6 million tons of food to Asiatic countries. About 2.4 million tons of wheat and wheat products, and 1.5 million tons of coarse grains, were included in these exports. Of U. S. exports of 437,000 tons of milled rice in 1950-51, about 80 percent went to Western Hemisphere destinations, and only about 10 percent to Asiatic countries because of the relatively high cost of rice and the shortage of dollar exchange in Asiatic countries.

The 1952 production goals for food grains are designed to meet domestic and export requirements in full and provide for the maintenance of reserve supplies. Therefore, the seeding of the acreage goals of food grains should result in a production sufficient to meet anticipated requirements from the 1952 crops.

WHEAT

A national wheat production goal of 1,165 million bushels and an acreage goal of 77.9 million acres has been established for the 1952 crop. This production goal is 178 million bushels above the 1951 production, and is about 146 million bushels above the production in 1950. The national acreage goal for 1952 is slightly less than the 1951 planted acreage.

A crop of 1,165 million bushels in 1952, together with the carry-over and imports, would provide a total supply of domestic wheat of about 1,498 million bushels. This would be around 75 million bushels more than the supply available for the marketing year 1951-52. It is expected that about 40 million bushels of feed wheat may be imported from Canada during each of the years 1951-52 and 1952-53. If the 1952 goal is met the anticipated supplies for the 1952-53 marketing year should be adequate to meet current estimates of domestic and export demands and increase the carry-over reserves by about 100 million bushels.

The 1951 crop of 987 million bushels is short of estimated requirements by about 143 million bushels. A part of this will be made up by imports of weather-damaged Canadian wheat to be used for livestock feed. The balance of the deficit will be met by withdrawals from reserves which are expected to be reduced from about 400 million bushels to about 300 million bushels during the 1951-52 marketing year.

Domestic requirements in 1952-53 are estimated at 745 million bushels, compared with 730 million estimated for 1951-52, reflecting a possible increase in the feeding of low quality wheat. The 1952-53 total is made up of the following, expressed in million bushels (1951-52 estimates in parenthesis): Food, 505 (500); feed, 150 (140); seed, 88 (88); and industry, 2 (2).

The export of wheat by the United States is an important factor in dealing with friendly countries in the common defense effort. Since the war the shipment of wheat to these countries has averaged more than 400 million bushels per year, as compared with an average yearly export of 62.8 million bushels during the 5-year prewar period 1937-41. Under the International Wheat Agreement, which became effective August 1, 1949, and expires July 31, 1953, the export quota of the United States is 255 million bushels for the 1951-52 marketing year. During the first year of the Agreement, the export quota was 163 million bushels, and in 1950-51 the quota was 245 million bushels. For the 1951-52 marketing year it is expected that about 145 million bushels will be exported over and above the 255 million bushels of the Wheat Agreement quota.

Export requirements against the 1952 crop are estimated at about 325 to 375 million bushels of wheat. An export program of this magnitude can be handled without harm to reserves if a crop of 1,165 million bushels is harvested in 1952. Because of the relative adequacy of wheat reserves and the urgent need for increased feed grain production, the State acreage goals for spring wheat States should be considered as maximums. As much acreage as possible should be used to increase feed grain production.

The December 1951 Crop Report indicated that seedings of winter wheat for harvest in 1952 totaled 56,250 thousand acres. The condition of winter wheat on December 1 indicates that above average yields may be expected if average weather prevails until harvest. This will permit the attainment of the 1952 production goal with a smaller acreage goal than was established originally. Accordingly, the 1952

WHEAT

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	: - - - - - Thousand Bushels - - - - -			Percent
New York	11,344	10,319	11,880	115
New Jersey	1,677	2,106	1,830	87
Pennsylvania	18,986	18,832	18,901	100
Ohio	46,596	34,308	53,643	156
Indiana	32,193	23,529	33,298	142
Illinois	27,632	33,383	39,449	118
Michigan	29,666	30,800	37,995	123
Wisconsin	2,084	1,856	2,052	111
Minnesota	15,512	20,022	17,820	89
Iowa	5,454	2,212	3,900	176
Missouri	23,782	22,406	24,320	109
North Dakota	123,986	150,975	136,240	90
South Dakota	33,488	57,260	44,080	77
Nebraska	88,482	58,073	81,293	140
Kansas	178,060	126,113	197,808	157
Delaware	1,020	1,189	1,025	86
Maryland	5,162	5,371	4,928	92
Virginia	6,768	7,497	6,519	87
West Virginia	1,221	1,073	1,127	105
North Carolina	5,340	8,763	5,636	64
South Carolina	1,974	3,500	2,743	78
Georgia	1,350	1,794	1,346	75
Kentucky	3,720	3,568	3,782	106
Tennessee	3,050	3,022	3,136	104
Alabama	170	126	110	87
Mississippi	120	75	139	185
Arkansas	252	279	294	105
Oklahoma	42,363	38,902	66,312	170
Texas	18,992	17,307	50,036	289
Montana	91,434	97,988	85,500	87
Idaho	37,087	37,968	39,000	103
Wyoming	6,378	6,750	7,600	113
Colorado	36,909	34,967	55,687	159
New Mexico	1,070	1,094	3,996	365
Arizona	700	572	552	96
Utah	7,840	9,081	9,270	102
Nevada	471	502	544	108
Washington	69,692	75,152	74,400	99
Oregon	23,693	28,999	24,780	85
California	13,671	9,741	12,029	123
United States	1,019,389	987,474	1,165,000	118

WHEAT

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	Planted Acreage			Winter Wheat :	Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952	Planted :	
			Goals	Crop of 1952 1/2	
	: - - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - :				Percent
New York	417	428	2/ 440	435	103
New Jersey	109	106	105	107	99
Pennsylvania	889	862	875	871	102
Ohio	2,172	2,095	2,100	2,273	101
Indiana	1,621	1,621	1,650	1,556	102
Illinois	1,562	1,859	1,750	1,915	94
Michigan	1,173	1,243	1,235	1,467	99
Wisconsin	90	82	90	32	110
Minnesota	977	1,098	1,100	69	100
Iowa	264	272	2/ 200	181	74
Missouri	1,661	1,727	1,800	1,520	104
North Dakota	9,145	10,718	2/10,400	-	97
South Dakota	3,562	4,001	2/ 3,800	374	95
Nebraska	4,316	4,673	4,450	4,607	95
Kansas	13,807	14,773	15,000	15,216	102
Delaware	64	61	65	61	107
Maryland	292	283	350	280	124
Virginia	407	383	460	379	120
West Virginia	79	73	80	70	110
North Carolina	395	415	450	427	108
South Carolina	146	180	160	216	89
Georgia	118	105	185	116	176
Kentucky	359	323	375	326	116
Tennessee	266	213	285	245	134
Alabama	13	8	15	9	188
Mississippi	9	7	8	9	114
Arkansas	31	27	35	30	130
Oklahoma	5,910	6,265	7,000	6,140	112
Texas	5,601	6,049	6,400	5,323	106
Montana	5,283	6,274	5,700	1,725	91
Idaho	1,382	1,601	1,500	937	94
Wyoming	368	422	400	354	95
Colorado	3,226	3,668	3,550	3,654	97
New Mexico	584	725	2/ 655	630	90
Arizona	30	26	25	25	96
Utah	428	462	450	352	97
Nevada	19	19	2/ 22	5	116
Washington	2,789	3,103	3,000	2,652	97
Oregon	997	1,144	1,050	953	92
California	696	675	725	716	107
United States	71,287	78,059	77,940	56,257	100

1/ BAE December 1951 Crop Report.

2/ Revised

national acreage goal was lowered from 78,850 thousand acres to 77,940 thousand acres, and adjustments were made in the acreage goals in six States where spring wheat is grown. The national production goal remains at 1,165 million bushels.

The national average support price for 1952-crop wheat will be not less than \$2.17 per bushel, as announced August 29, 1951, which is 90 percent of the July 15, 1951 wheat parity price. If the wheat parity price as of July 1, 1952, the beginning of the marketing year for wheat, is higher than the July 15, 1951 parity price, the national average support price of \$2.17 will be increased to reflect 90 percent of the wheat parity price as of the beginning of the marketing year. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements which will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. Loans will mature April 30, 1953, or earlier on demand.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - July 1		
	1950	1951	1952 Preliminary
	: - - - - - Million Bushels - - - - -		
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	427	396	293
Production	1,019	987	1,165
Imports	<u>12</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>
Total	1,458	1,423	1,498
<u>Utilization</u>			
Food <u>1/</u>	492	500	505
Industry <u>2/</u>	-	2	2
Feed	118	140	150
Seed	<u>86</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>88</u>
Total	<u>696</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>745</u>
Exports	<u>366</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>350</u>
Total	1,062	1,130	1,095
Ending stocks	396	293	403
Desirable ending stocks			500
Difference			- 97
<u>ACREAGE - PLANTED</u> - (Thousands)	71,287	78,059	<u>3/</u> 77,940
<u>YIELD</u> - bushels per acre	14.3	12.6	14.9

^{1/} Includes shipments to territories and for military use.

^{2/} Less than 500 thousand.

^{3/} Revised 1952 national acreage goal.

RYE

A production of 22 million bushels of rye has been established as the goal for the 1952 crop. Under average yield conditions this would require the harvest of 1,828 thousand acres of rye as grain in 1952. The relatively small plantings of rye in 1952 in the major producing States of the Great Plains will make it difficult to attain the above production goal.

In many of the rye-producing areas, wheat, barley, flax, and other more-needed crops have replaced rye to a large extent. On the whole, this shift to other crops has been beneficial, and it appears desirable to stabilize the production of rye at about the level of recent years as long as requirements remain at prospective levels.

A crop of 22 million bushels of rye, together with carry-in stocks and imports, would provide a total supply of about 32 million bushels which is approximately the same as during the past 2 years. Current estimates indicate that domestic utilization and exports of rye for the 1952-53 marketing year will be about the same as the total disappearance of rye for these purposes in the 1951-52 marketing year and about 1 million bushels less than in the 1950-51 marketing year. The total supplies of rye at 32 million bushels in 1952-53 appear to be sufficient to meet domestic and export requirements and to maintain a carry-over at the end of the 1952-53 marketing year at about 5 million bushels, which is considered to be adequate.

The national average support price for 1952-crop rye will be \$1.42 per bushel, which represents 80 percent of the August 15, 1951 parity price. The national average support price for the 1951 crop was \$1.30. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements which will be available to farmers from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. Loans will mature April 30, 1953, or earlier on demand.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - July 1		
	1950	1951	1952 Preliminary
:- - - - - Million Bushels - - - - -			
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	10	5	4
Production	21	21	22
Imports ^{1/}	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	34	32	32
<u>Utilization</u>			
Food	5	5	5
Industry	7	6	5
Feed	6	6	7
Seed	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	23	22	22
Exports ^{1/}	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	29	28	27
Ending stocks	5	4	5
<u>ACREAGE - HARVESTED</u> - (Thousands)	1,730	1,718	1,828
<u>YIELD</u> - bushels per acre	12.3	12.5	12.3

^{1/} Includes grain and flour.

RYE

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952
	1950	1951	1952	Goal is of
			Goals	1951
	: - - - - - Thousand Bushels - - - - - :			Percent
New York	332	222	283	127
New Jersey	228	209	235	112
Pennsylvania	202	186	154	83
Ohio	528	288	318	110
Indiana	770	625	542	87
Illinois	675	611	787	129
Michigan	870	868	917	106
Wisconsin	1,150	1,116	1,156	104
Minnesota	2,349	2,850	2,793	98
Iowa	208	140	149	106
Missouri	330	275	328	119
North Dakota	2,310	2,562	2,302	90
South Dakota	5,460	6,656	6,382	103
Nebraska	2,464	1,717	1,339	107
Kansas	420	285	282	99
Delaware	252	276	268	97
Maryland	168	203	239	113
Virginia	280	276	366	133
West Virginia	28	26	27	104
North Carolina	200	210	210	100
South Carolina	60	75	111	148
Georgia	28	44	61	139
Kentucky	242	204	211	103
Tennessee	220	150	149	99
Oklahoma	232	210	344	164
Texas	196	78	135	173
Montana	156	94	234	249
Idaho	52	45	42	93
Wyoming	55	66	76	115
Colorado	210	240	232	97
New Mexico	30	25	16	64
Utah	50	45	66	147
Washington	207	154	233	151
Oregon	242	276	388	141
California	60	88	125	142
United States	21,264	21,395	22,500	105

RYE

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	: H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E :			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	:	:	:	
	1950	1951	1952	
	:	:	Goals	
: - - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - - :				Percent
New York	17	12	15	125
New Jersey	13	11	13	118
Pennsylvania	13	12	10	83
Ohio	33	18	20	111
Indiana	57	50	42	84
Illinois	50	47	60	128
Michigan	60	62	65	105
Wisconsin	92	97	97	100
Minnesota	162	190	190	100
Iowa	13	10	10	100
Missouri	30	25	30	120
North Dakota	220	183	190	104
South Dakota	420	512	533	104
Nebraska	224	202	189	94
Kansas	42	30	29	97
Delaware	18	19	19	100
Maryland	12	14	17	121
Virginia	20	19	26	137
West Virginia	2	2	2	100
North Carolina	16	15	16	107
South Carolina	6	6	10	167
Georgia	3	4	6	150
Kentucky	21	17	18	106
Tennessee	22	15	15	100
Oklahoma	31	30	48	160
Texas	28	13	21	162
Montana	12	9	20	222
Idaho	4	3	3	100
Wyoming	5	6	7	117
Colorado	28	30	30	100
New Mexico	5	5	3	60
Utah	5	5	7	140
Washington	18	14	21	150
Oregon	22	23	34	148
California	6	8	12	150
United States	1,730	1,718	1,828	106

RICE

A national production goal of 42 million cwt. of rough rice has been established for the 1952 crop. This is 1.9 million cwt. less than the all-time high record production in 1951 when a record acreage of 1,986 million acres was seeded to rice. The acreage goal of 1,950 thousand acres called for in 1952 would require a yield of 21.5 cwt. per acre to reach the production goal. This yield would be equal to the 5-year average, 1946-50.

A crop of 42 million cwt. of rough rice in 1952, together with beginning-of-year stocks of about 2.2 million cwt., and normally small imports, will provide a total supply of about 44.3 million cwt. for the 1952-53 marketing year. This supply will be less than the 1951-52 supply by approximately 4 million cwt., but about 1.3 million cwt. larger than the supply in 1950-51.

The current high level of rice production in the United States is geared to above-normal exports, since domestic requirements of rice do not change materially from year to year. The outlook for foreign demand for U. S. produced rice indicates that the export requirement will continue at a high level during the balance of the marketing year 1951-52 and throughout the 1952-53 marketing year. Therefore, another year of high production will be needed from the 1952 crop of rice.

Carry-over stocks of about 4.1 million cwt. (rough rice basis) were on hand August 1, 1951. With domestic utilization and exports of rice during the 1951-52 marketing year estimated at about 46.2 million cwt., the carry-over at the beginning of the 1952-53 marketing year will be about 2.2 million cwt., or about equal to the long-time average. Under present conditions, with practically no carry-over of old crop rice expected in Southeast Asia at the beginning of the 1952-53 marketing year, a somewhat larger carry-over of rice in the United States as a reserve against possible emergency requirements might be desirable.

It should be recognized that exports of rice during 1952-53 must be estimated within a rather wide range of possibility, and on the basis of future developments in the Far East. While world production of rice is now equal to the pre-war level, the volume of rice in the export trade is as yet only one-half of prewar. Therefore, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that through unfavorable political developments, export demand during the 1952-53 marketing season might even be in excess of the amount provided for in the production goal for the 1952 crop.

Domestic requirements during the 1952-53 marketing year are estimated at about 26.3 million cwt. as compared with 25.5 million in 1951-52. The 1952-53 requirements are made up of the following, expressed in million cwt., (1951-52 estimated in parenthesis): Food, 18.5 (18.0); industry, 5.2 (5.0); and feed and seed, 2.6 (2.5). The domestic food item includes continental, territorial, and military uses, and assumes about the same rate of per-capita consumption as in 1951-52. Industrial use, principally by brewers, has been increasing in recent years, and is expected to be up slightly in 1952-53.

Exports of rice in 1952-53 are estimated at 15.8 million cwt. (rough rice basis) as compared with 20.6 million cwt. in 1951-52. The estimated exports for 1951-52 include approximately 2 million cwt. which were sold but not lifted for export before the close of the 1950-51 marketing year.

The continuation of current high export demand is uncertain and it is possible that the present high acreage of rice will not be required in future years. Therefore, producers should be cautioned against the development of new acreage involving heavy capital investment, because the new acreage might not be needed in future years and could result in serious financial loss to the producer. As present acreage available for rice production in the United States exceeds our probable long-time requirements, producers should recognize that when international conditions improve, export availability from major rice-producing areas will increase, and the demand for U. S. rice likely will decline substantially from the present high level. However, the rice production goal for 1952 should be considered as minimum and farmers are urged to obtain the highest production possible on the goal acreage by carrying out effective weed control measures and further use of nitrogenous fertilizers. The United States must be prepared to meet critical needs of friendly countries during the present period of international disturbances.

Rice, as one of the basic commodities, will be supported at 90 percent of the parity price as of the beginning of the marketing year, August 1, 1952. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements.

RICE, ROUGH

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - August 1		
	1950	1951	1952
			Preliminary
	: - - - - - Thousand Cwt. - - - - -		
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	3,469	<u>1/</u> 4,119	2,175
Production <u>2/</u>	38,740	43,913	42,000
Imports	<u>787</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	42,996	48,332	44,275
<u>Utilization</u>			
Food <u>3/</u>	18,365	18,000	18,500
Industry	4,788	5,000	5,200
Feed	300	340	360
Seed	<u>2,185</u>	<u>2,200</u>	<u>2,200</u>
Total	<u>25,638</u>	<u>25,540</u>	<u>26,260</u>
Exports	<u>13,167</u>	<u>1/</u> 20,617	<u>15,840</u>
Total	38,805	46,157	42,100
Balancing item <u>4/</u>	72	-	-
Ending stocks	4,119	2,175	2,175
Desirable ending stocks			3,000
Difference			- 825
<u>ACREAGE - PLANTED</u> (Thousands) <u>2/</u>	1,635	1,986	1,950
<u>YIELD</u> - cwt. per acre	23.7	22.1	21.5

1/ Includes equivalent of approximately 2 million bags of rough rice sold for export but not lifted prior to July 31, 1951.

2/ Includes other rice-producing States (Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida).

3/ Includes continental food, shipments to territories, and for military use.

4/ Compensates for possible errors in estimates of production, stocks, or utilization figures as derived from reported data.

RICE

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	
: - - - - - T h o u s a n d C w t s . - - - - - :				Percent
Mississippi	189	700	1,042	149
Arkansas	7,780	9,011	9,526	106
Louisiana	10,882	11,324	10,666	94
Texas	11,568	12,408	11,132	90
California	8,270	10,362	9,522	92
Other States 1/	51	108	112	104
United States	38,740	43,913	42,000	96

1/ Includes Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	
: - - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - - :				Percent
Mississippi	7	30	40	133
Arkansas	345	452	445	98
Louisiana	553	611	615	101
Texas	486	569	540	95
California	241	319	305	96
Other States 1/	3	5	5	100
United States	1,635	1,986	1,950	98

1/ Includes Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida

DRY EDIBLE BEANS AND PEASDry Edible Beans

A national production goal for dry edible beans of 16.2 million hundred-pound bags (cleaned basis) has been established for 1952. Under average yield conditions for the various classes of beans, it is estimated that 1,620 thousand acres of all beans will be required to produce the goal.

A crop of 16.2 million bags, together with expected carry-in stocks of about 4.6 million bags, and normal small imports, would provide a total supply for the 1952-53 marketing year of about 21.1 million bags. This supply would be about 1.8 million bags less than in 1951-52, and about 4.3 million less than the abnormally large supplies of 1950-51. These supplies would provide for all domestic needs totaling about 16 million bags, permit exports of 2 million bags, and leave a carry-over at the end of 1952-53 totaling about 3.0 million bags. But such year-end stocks would be about 1.5 million bags less than the beginning stocks for the year and would be considerably less than the large carry-overs of recent years.

Stocks of dry edible beans carried into the 1952-53 crop marketing year are not expected to be burdensome, except for baby lima beans, and possibly for pinto beans. The carry-over stocks of baby lima beans on September 1, 1952, may exceed a normal year's disappearance of this class of beans. Carry-over stocks of pinto beans likely will approximate 30 percent of a year's requirements, which may be considered somewhat larger than desirable. For most other classes, the carry-overs are expected to be less than 20 percent of a year's requirements.

State goals cover all kinds of dry edible beans, without breakdowns as to classes and varieties, with one exception--baby lima beans in California. Because of the substantial surplus of baby lima beans, the 1952 production goal for all classes of beans in California calls for planting only 310 thousand acres, as compared with 350 thousand planted in 1951. The specific goal for baby lima beans in California is 40 thousand acres, compared with about 52 thousand acres planted in 1951.

If output is in line with the production goal, it may be expected that there will be some reduction of the surplus of baby lima beans and of pinto beans. It is recommended that the States which traditionally plant Great Northern beans devote a larger proportion of their acreage to this class in preference to pinto beans. Sharp reductions in production of Great Northerns in 1950 and 1951 make an increase imperative in 1952 if market requirements are to be met. It is expected that the 1952 production program will result in a better balance of bean supplies by classes, with carry-overs somewhat more than normal in some white bean classes. White beans generally are most acceptable in foreign markets. It is considered desirable that adequate reserve stocks of white beans be on hand to meet possible foreign and military requirements.

Dry Edible Peas

No goals for dry edible peas will be established for 1952. Carry-over supplies on September 1, 1951, together with the crop which market conditions probably will encourage farmers to produce in 1952, should provide sufficient supplies for all requirements.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS (Cleaned Basis)

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	: Crop year beginning - September 1		
	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952
	:	:	: Preliminary
	:- - - - - Thousand 100-Lb. Bags - - - - -		
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	10,135	6,745	4,560
Production	15,155	16,000	16,250
Imports	<u>148</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>300</u>
Total	25,438	22,945	21,110
<u>Utilization</u>			
Food <u>1/</u>	14,392	14,500	14,700
Feed	350	25	25
Seed	<u>1,340</u>	<u>1,360</u>	<u>1,360</u>
Total	<u>16,082</u>	<u>15,885</u>	<u>16,085</u>
Exports	<u>2,611</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Total	18,693	18,385	18,085
Ending stocks	6,745	4,560	3,025
Desirable ending stocks			3,000
Difference			✓ 25
 <u>ACREAGE - PLANTED - (Thousands)</u>			
	1,656	1,523	1,620
 <u>YIELD - bags per acre</u>			
	9.15	10.51	10.03

^{1/} Includes shipments to territories and for military use.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

State	P R O D U C T I O N - Clean Basis			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Bags			Percent
Maine	56	73	76	104
New York	1,322	1,442	1,507	104
Michigan	3,312	4,022	3,842	96
Minnesota	-	-	5	-
North Dakota	-	-	6	-
Nebraska	862	730	1,114	153
Montana	140	123	170	138
Idaho	2,265	2,227	2,305	104
Wyoming	787	633	832	131
Colorado	1,711	1,527	1,560	102
New Mexico	224	133	320	241
Arizona	55	27	50	185
Utah	27	7	36	514
Washington	226	347	358	103
California	4,138	4,709	4,069	86
United States	15,155	16,000	16,250	102

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	Thousands			Percent
Maine	7	8	9	112
New York	153	142	150	106
Michigan	503	392	440	112
Minnesota	-	-	1	-
North Dakota	-	-	1	-
Nebraska	68	78	85	109
Montana	11	9	15	167
Idaho	133	141	145	103
Wyoming	67	61	70	115
Colorado	261	230	230	100
New Mexico	98	74	120	162
Arizona	12	9	12	133
Utah	12	11	12	109
Washington	12	18	20	111
California	319	350	1/ 310	89
United States	1,656	1,523	1,620	106

1/ California acreage goal is established at 40 thousand acres of baby limas and 270 thousand acres of other classes.

COTTON

The 1952 production goal for all cotton is 16,000,000 bales, about the same production that was called for in 1951. The 1952 cotton acreage goal (acreage in cultivation on July 1) is 28,000,000 acres, made up of an upland (short-staple) goal of 27,895,000 acres and a goal for specified varieties of American-Egyptian (extra long-staple) cotton of 105,000 acres. The acreage goal for all cotton is about the same as the acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1951, and about 2 percent less than the 1951 goal. The goal of 105,000 acres established for American-Egyptian cotton is the acreage considered necessary for the production of 75,000 bales of extra long-staple cotton needed for expanded military and defense requirements and to build desirable reserves.

The supply of all cotton in the United States for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1951, is expected to total about 17.7 million running bales, made up of a carry-over on August 1, 1951, of 2.3 million, a 1951 crop (December estimate) of 15.2 million, and estimated imports of about 0.2 million. Total requirements for cotton during the 1951-52 marketing year are estimated at 15.5 million bales, consisting of about 9.7 million bales for domestic consumption and 5.8 million bales for export to friendly foreign countries. On the basis of these estimates, stocks of cotton on hand at the end of the current marketing year will total about 2.2 million bales, or about 0.1 million bales less than stocks on hand August 1, 1951. This would be the lowest carry-over of cotton since 1925. At the average rate of consumption prevailing during the 1950-51 year, the 2.2 million bales estimated to be on hand August 1, 1952, would constitute only slightly more than two months' supply for domestic mills.

A preliminary study of the requirements for cotton during the marketing year beginning August 1, 1952, indicates that the strong domestic and foreign demand for cotton will continue. On the basis of information obtainable at this time, domestic consumption for 1952-53 should be around 10 million bales. Analyses of the foreign situation indicate that exports of United States cotton in 1952-53 probably will total about 5.5 million bales. Therefore, 1952-53 requirements for domestic consumption and for export are estimated at 15.5 million bales. Since stocks at the beginning of the 1952-53 year are expected to be at minimum levels, most of the 1952-53 requirements will need to come out of production from the 1952 crop.

A 1952 cotton crop of 15.3 million bales supplemented by imports of 0.2 million bales is needed to maintain ending stocks on July 31, 1953, at the level of about 2.2 million bales estimated for July 31, 1952. However, it is generally agreed that carry-out stocks should be substantially above this figure even in normal times. From the standpoint of national defense, the present unsettled world conditions accentuate the need for increasing our reserve stocks of cotton to approximately 5.0 million bales. On the basis of the above estimates of requirements for 1952-53, a crop of 16 million bales in 1952 would be sufficient to meet domestic and export requirements and provide a carry-out of approximately 2.9 million bales on August 1, 1953, a figure that would still be below the level considered desirable under present conditions.

The 1952 production goal of 16,000,000 bales of cotton reflects the continuing need for increased production for military, defense, and essential civilian requirements, and for export to friendly countries needing comparatively large quantities of raw cotton for their common defense and civilian economies. An assumed national yield of 280 pounds of lint per planted acre has been used for the 1952 goals. This yield is slightly higher than the indicated yield would be if computed upon the basis of recent production history. However, a long-term upward trend is apparent in cotton yields, and the shortage of cropland for use in producing all crops in 1952 is so serious that every effort should be made to bring about an acceleration of this trend. Therefore, cotton producers are urged to select the most suitable land and make the best possible use of all available resources in 1952 in order that another large cotton crop may be produced efficiently and marketed in an orderly manner.

Profitable production of cotton in 1952 will be dependent in large measure upon the use of newly developed methods of insect and weed control and other improved cultural practices designed to increase yields and conserve labor. While fertilizer supplies in 1952 will be less than desired, the available supply, if properly used, should prove adequate to meet goal production with normal weather and more general adoption of other improved practices. More effective control of boll weevils and other cotton insects is possible in 1952 if producers in the infested areas make proper and timely use of improved insecticides and other control measures.

Defoliation of cotton plants helps prevent boll rot, retards fiber and seed deterioration, expedites hand picking, and increases the efficiency of mechanical pickers. In 1950, defoliating chemicals were used on only about 8 percent of the cotton crop. Increased use of these chemicals in 1952 will contribute substantially to minimizing the effect of a possible man-power shortage.

Research directed at weed control in cotton has proved that excellent results can be obtained in controlling weeds in the row by pre-emergence application of dinitro compounds, followed by post-emergence application of herbicidal oils. Recent tests with these chemicals in Mississippi gave effective in-the-row weed control at a cost of about \$6.50 an acre compared with \$14 an acre for hoeing.

The price support level for 1952-crop upland cotton has been announced at 90 percent of the parity price of cotton as of August 1, 1952. The support program will be implemented by CCC loans, which will be available to producers from the time harvest begins until April 30, 1953, and will mature July 31, 1953. A price support program has also been approved for the Amsak and Pima 32 varieties of American-Egyptian cotton. The program for these extra long-staple varieties will be implemented by purchases from producers at an average purchase rate of \$1.071 per pound for Grade No. 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch staple, which is usually considered the base quality for this type of cotton.

COTTON

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and disposition	Crop year beginning - August 1			
	1946-50	1951	1952	
	Average 1/	1950 1/	Estimated	Indicated
	- - - Thousand bales 2/ - - -			

ALL COTTON

<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	5,014	6,846	2,278	2,190
Production	12,134	9,877	3/15,212	16,000
Imports	<u>221</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	17,369	16,911	17,690	18,390

<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic consumption	9,337	10,516	9,700	10,000
Exports	<u>4,028</u>	<u>4,117</u>	<u>5,800</u>	<u>5,500</u>
Total	13,365	14,633	15,500	15,500

Ending stocks	4,004	2,278	2,190	2,890
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<u>ACREAGE - PLANTED 4/</u> (Thousands)	21,903	18,629	27,997	28,000
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<u>YIELD - pounds lint per acre</u>	268	262	262	280
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EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON 5/

<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	56.8	65.0	83.4	93.8
Production	14.6	62.2	3/45.4	75.0
Imports 6/	<u>133.6</u>	<u>120.2</u>	<u>90.0</u>	<u>90.0</u>
Total	205.0	247.4	218.8	258.8

<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic consumption	133.8	154.4	125.0	150.0
Exports	0.7	-	-	-
Statistical adjustment	<u>13.7</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	148.2	164.0	125.0	150.0

Ending stocks 6/	56.8	83.4	93.8	108.8
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<u>ACREAGE - PLANTED 4/</u> (Thousands)	23.8	104.6	61.8	105.0
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<u>YIELD - pounds lint per acre</u>	371	294	359	350
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1/ Supply and distribution data based on Census Bureau reports, which include city crop and destroyed cotton. 2/ American in running bales, counting round as half bales, and foreign in bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Based on Crop Reporting Board estimate as of December 1, 1951. 4/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 5/ Included in State and United States totals for "All Cotton". Represents American-Egyptian, Sea Island, Egyptian and Peruvian cotton. 6/ Does not include stockpile.

COTTON

Production during specified years and 1952 goals, with comparisons

State	PRODUCTION 1/				Percent
					1952 Goal
	1946-50		1951	1952	is of 1951
	Average	1950	Estimated	Goals	Estimated
	- - - Thousand running bales - - -				Percent

ALL COTTON

Illinois	2	1	1	2	200
Missouri	380	266	337	399	118
Virginia	17	5	16	13	81
North Carolina	452	190	559	477	85
South Carolina	637	414	867	735	85
Georgia	609	490	928	672	72
Florida	13	14	35	32	91
Kentucky	10	6	7	12	171
Tennessee	537	404	537	589	110
Alabama	858	573	909	927	102
Mississippi	1,523	1,307	1,601	1,724	108
Arkansas	1,416	1,072	1,245	1,487	119
Louisiana	503	419	750	652	87
Oklahoma	358	242	450	521	116
Texas	3,336	2,867	4,043	4,798	119
New Mexico	204	189	289	323	112
Arizona	347	467	851	743	87
Nevada	-	-	2	-	-
California	892	982	1,784	1,894	106
United States	12,094	9,908	2/15,212	16,000	105

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON 3/

Texas	4.7	18.4	16.6	23.4	141
New Mexico	2.0	8.1	9.0	9.2	102
Arizona	7.9	35.5	19.5	42.4	217
All Other	-	0.2	0.3	-	-
United States	14.6	62.2	45.4	75.0	165

1/ 1946-50 data represent ginnings, and are from Census Bureau; 1951 figures are running bale equivalents of December Crop Reporting Board estimate.

2/ Totals made before State figures were rounded.

3/ American Egyptian, included in State and United States totals for "All Cotton".

COTTON

Planted acreage during specified years and 1952 goals, with comparisons

State	ACREAGE IN CULTIVATION JULY 1				:Percent
					:1952 Goal
	: 1946-50	:	: 1951	: 1952	:is of 1951
	: Average	: 1950	:Estimated	: Goals	:Estimated
	- - - - - Thousands - - - - -				: Percent

ALL COTTON

Illinois	4	3	4	5	125
Missouri	492	449	570	550	96
Virginia	25	23	21	20	95
North Carolina	703	601	701	725	103
South Carolina	1,056	879	1,051	1,200	114
Georgia	1,285	1,054	1,414	1,300	92
Florida	33	32	66	75	114
Kentucky	13	10	13	15	115
Tennessee	749	644	812	820	101
Alabama	1,584	1,327	1,470	1,650	112
Mississippi	2,448	2,084	2,453	2,600	106
Arkansas	2,109	1,728	2,262	2,300	102
Louisiana	823	739	934	1,000	107
Oklahoma	1,121	965	1,551	1,600	103
Texas	8,351	7,048	12,486	11,915	95
New Mexico	199	176	327	325	99
Arizona	264	280	558	550	99
Nevada	-	-	1	-	-
California	644	586	1,302	1,350	104
United States	21,903	1/18,629	1/27,997	28,000	100

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON 2/

Texas	9.7	43.1	25.0	34.0	136
New Mexico	3.9	17.0	14.5	20.0	138
Arizona	10.1	44.0	22.0	51.0	232
All Other	0.1	0.5	0.3	-	-
United States	23.8	104.6	61.8	105.0	170

1/ Totals made before State figures were rounded.

2/ American Egyptian, included in State and United States totals for "All Cotton".

OILSEEDSEdible Fats and Oils:

The estimated domestic requirement for all edible fats and oils in 1952-53 is 7,500 million pounds; plus an estimated 150 million pounds of coconut oil and certain other oils which are not normally classified with edible fats and oils because their use is mainly industrial. This domestic requirement would provide edible fats and oils at the rate of 44.2 pounds per civilian in 1952-53, which would be slightly below the prewar rate of consumption but above that of the past crop year. It includes also supplies for the armed forces, shipments to U. S. territories and possessions, and certain industrial uses of edible oils.

Export requirements are estimated to be about 1,400 million pounds in 1952-53. This includes the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for **crushing** abroad.

Stocks of edible fats and oils at the beginning of 1952-53 are estimated at 850 million pounds. Stocks at the end of 1952-53 are estimated at 715 million pounds, although 800 million pounds are considered to be a desirable stock in a period of mobilization such as is expected in 1952-53.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	: Crop year beginning - October 1			
	: 1949	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952
	:	:	:	: Preliminary
	: - - - - - Million Pounds - - - - -			
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	488	560	567	850
Production <u>1/</u>	8,480	8,593	8,960	8,715
Imports	<u>66</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	9,034	9,205	9,577	9,615
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food <u>2/</u>	6,740	6,609	6,800	6,980
Industry	<u>534</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>520</u>
Total	7,274	7,149	7,327	7,500
Exports <u>1/</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,489</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,400</u>
Total	8,474	8,638	8,727	8,900
Ending stocks	560	567	850	715
Desirable ending stocks	-	-	-	800
Difference				-85

1/ Including oil equivalent of peanuts and soybeans exported for crushing.

2/ Includes U. S. armed forces and shipments to territories.

SOYBEANS

A national production goal of 276 million bushels of soybeans has been established for harvest in 1952. Under average yield conditions, this will require 13 million acres of soybeans for harvest as beans. This is 211 thousand acres less than the acreage harvested in 1951, and 814 thousand acres less than the record acreage of 1950. Except for these 2 years, the goal acreage is larger than the acreage harvested in any other year.

A crop of 276 million bushels of soybeans will, after making allowance for feed and seed requirements, provide 253 million bushels for crushing and export. On this basis, it is estimated that year-end stocks will be about 3 million bushels, which is considered normal. The quantity of soybeans available for crushing in 1952-53 would be the third largest in history, being exceeded only in the previous two years.

The acreage goal of soybeans for harvest in 1952 has been established at 13 million acres because of the need for oil and meal. Total requirements for edible vegetable oils and protein feed in 1952-53 are expected to be at a high level. Soybeans are the only crop grown principally for edible oil and meal. Because of the urgent requirement for feed grains, (livestock numbers are continuing at a high level), the 1952 production goals program requires some reduction of soybean acreage in the Corn Belt to allow expansion in corn acreage in areas where the highest yields of corn can be obtained.

The 1952 soybean crop will be supported at \$2.56 per bushel. This is equal to 90 percent of the November 15, 1951 parity price of \$2.84 per bushel. This support will not be changed even though the parity price is different on September 1, 1952 (the beginning of the marketing year). The support program will be implemented by loans and purchase agreements.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - October 1		
	1950	1951	1952 Preliminary
	:- - - - - Million Bushels - - - - -		
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	3	4	3
Production	<u>299</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>276</u>
Total	302	285	279
<u>Utilization</u>			
Crushings	252	234	228
Feed	5	5	5
Seed	18	18	18
Total	<u>275</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>251</u>
Exports	<u>28</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>
Total	303	282	276
Balancing item	<u>1/</u> - 5		
Ending stocks	4	3	3
<u>ACREAGE - HARVESTED - (Thousands)</u>	13,814	13,211	13,000
<u>YIELD - bushels per acre</u>	21.7	21.2	21.2

1/ Compensates for possible errors in estimates of production, stocks or utilization as reported.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels	
New York	126	126	126	100
New Jersey	390	330	370	112
Pennsylvania	420	374	430	115
Ohio	24,525	21,356	22,880	107
Indiana	37,170	36,448	35,075	96
Illinois	95,736	94,562	85,500	90
Michigan	2,280	2,460	2,222	90
Wisconsin	462	638	568	89
Minnesota	17,794	18,843	17,300	92
Iowa	42,460	32,508	32,700	101
Missouri	27,807	25,800	26,875	104
North Dakota	430	364	354	97
South Dakota	875	870	810	93
Nebraska	1,200	1,276	1,380	108
Kansas	7,146	5,814	6,480	112
Delaware	882	884	852	96
Maryland	1,139	1,232	1,238	101
Virginia	2,888	2,988	2,960	99
West Virginia	15	14	"	"
North Carolina	4,752	4,950	5,184	105
South Carolina	744	1,038	975	94
Georgia	286	220	270	123
Florida	133	144	148	103
Kentucky	2,205	2,470	2,457	100
Tennessee	3,528	3,202	3,840	120
Alabama	1,387	1,584	1,665	105
Mississippi	8,950	5,950	8,288	139
Arkansas	12,492	12,444	13,125	106
Louisiana	666	578	712	123
Oklahoma	391	1,040	1,216	117
United States	299,279	280,512	276,000	98

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	:- - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - -:			Percent
New York	7	7	7	100
New Jersey	19	20	20	100
Pennsylvania	24	22	25	114
Ohio	1,090	1,124	1,100	98
Indiana	1,652	1,551	1,525	98
Illinois	3,989	3,637	3,500	96
Michigan	114	120	110	92
Wisconsin	33	44	40	91
Minnesota	1,148	1,077	1,050	97
Iowa	1,930	1,512	1,500	99
Missouri	1,209	1,290	1,250	97
North Dakota	41	28	30	107
South Dakota	70	60	60	100
Nebraska	50	58	60	103
Kansas	397	401	400	100
Delaware	63	61	60	98
Maryland	67	77	75	97
Virginia	152	166	160	96
West Virginia	1	1	-	-
North Carolina	297	300	320	107
South Carolina	62	83	80	96
Georgia	26	21	25	119
Florida	7	8	8	100
Kentucky	126	130	135	104
Tennessee	168	183	200	109
Alabama	73	88	90	102
Mississippi	358	425	425	100
Arkansas	581	607	625	103
Louisiana	37	33	40	121
Oklahoma	23	77	80	104
United States	13,814	13,211	13,000	98

Drying Oils:

Linseed oil is used industrially as a drying oil. The national defense program has resulted in an increased demand for drying oils, including linseed oil. The supply of drying oils other than linseed oil, including dehydrated castor oil, tung oil, oiticica oil, and soybean oil, is limited. The requirements for linseed oil discussed below reflect the maximum utilization of other oils.

Production of linseed oil in 1952-53 is estimated at 620 million pounds on the basis of the production goal for flaxseed. This production with beginning stocks of 624 million pounds will provide for estimated domestic consumption of 725 million pounds, exports of 70 million pounds, and leave a carryout of about 450 million pounds, which is considered to be adequate under prospective conditions. It is estimated that approximately 150 million pounds of the ending stocks in 1952-53 probably will be in commercial hands, and the balance held by the U. S. Government as an emergency reserve.

LINSEED OIL

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - July 1		
	1950	1951	1952
			Preliminary
:- - - - - Million Pounds - - - - -			
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	579	669	624
Production	844	705	620
Imports	<u>1/</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	1,423	1,374	1,244
<u>Utilization</u>			
Domestic use	728	700	725
Exports	<u>26</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>70</u>
Total <u>2/</u>	754	750	795
Ending stocks	669	624	449
Desirable ending stocks	-	-	450

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

2/ Total utilization, flaxseed equivalent, is as follows: In million bushels; 1950-51, 37.7; 1951-52, 37.5; 1952-53, 39.8.

FLAXSEED

A national production goal of 38 million bushels of flaxseed has been established for the 1952 crop. With average yields, this will require the planting of 4 million acres. This compares with about 4.1 million acres and a production of 33.8 million bushels in 1951 when the yield was below normal. In 1950 the acreage seeded to flax was about 4.3 million acres, and production amounted to 40.2 million bushels. The 1952 flaxseed acreage goal has been limited to 4 million acres because of the urgent need for maximizing production of feed grains.

A crop of 38 million bushels, together with an expected carry-over of 3 million bushels at the beginning of the 1952-53 marketing year, will provide a total supply of 41 million bushels, which would be 5 million less than the total supply in 1951-52 and about 16 million less than the supply in 1950-51 when supplies were more than adequate due to the record 1948 crop. This total supply would provide about 31 million bushels for crushing, allow for nominal exports, and leave year-end stocks about the same as stocks estimated for the beginning of the year.

The above figures pertain to supplies and utilization of flaxseed and do not take into account reserve supplies of linseed oil, which have been large during the last few years. The production of linseed oil from a crush of 31 million bushels, together with carry-in stocks, will make it possible to meet expected needs during 1952-53. Stocks of oil will be reduced materially during the year but year-end carry-out stocks are expected to be adequate. Crashings from the 1952 crop will be considerably smaller than in recent years when surplus stocks of seed were being converted to oil.

The price support level for flaxseed has been announced at 80 percent of the August 15, 1951 parity price. This will provide a national average support price of \$3.77 per bushel, as compared with \$2.65 for the 1951 crop. The price support program for flaxseed will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements, which will be available to farmers from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953 (October 31, 1952, in Arizona and California). Loans will mature April 30, 1953 (January 31, 1953, in Arizona and California), or earlier on demand.

FLAXSEED

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - July 1		
	1950	1951	1952
	Preliminary		
:- - - - - Million Bushels - - - - -			
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	17.0	12.2	3.0
Production	<u>40.2</u>	<u>33.8</u>	<u>38.0</u>
Total	57.2	46.0	41.0
<u>Utilization</u>			
Crushings	42.2	35.1	30.9
Cleaning loss	3.2	2.8	3.0
Seed	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Total	<u>47.9</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>36.5</u>
Exports	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	50.8	43.0	38.0
Balancing item	<u>1/</u> -5.8		
Ending stocks	12.2	3.0	3.0
<u>ACREAGE - PLANTED - (Thousands)</u>	4,274	4,114	4,000
<u>YIELD - bushels per acre</u>	9.4	8.2	9.5

1/ Compensates for possible errors in estimates of production, stocks or utilization as reported.

FLAXSEED

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Bushels			Percent
Illinois	14	-	14	0
Michigan	42	38	51	134
Wisconsin	155	150	124	83
Minnesota	13,387	10,845	12,995	120
Iowa	1,194	630	999	159
Missouri	14	5	7	140
North Dakota	17,181	15,272	15,602	102
South Dakota	4,527	4,584	4,758	104
Kansas	168	82	180	220
Oklahoma	27	32	27	84
Texas	1,268	75	962	1,283
Montana	561	198	375	189
Wyoming	5	5	5	100
Arizona	247	126	223	177
Washington	14	22	26	118
Oregon	16	-	-	0
California	1,416	1,738	1,657	95
United States	40,236	33,802	38,005	112

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	Thousands			Percent
Illinois	1	-	1	0
Michigan	8	6	6	100
Wisconsin	10	13	9	69
Minnesota	1,268	1,259	1,216	97
Iowa	78	61	65	107
Missouri	2	1	1	100
North Dakota	1,978	1,978	1,825	92
South Dakota	533	597	550	92
Kansas	37	14	30	214
Oklahoma	4	5	4	80
Texas	208	65	150	231
Montana	69	47	55	117
Wyoming	1	1	1	100
Arizona	14	4	10	250
Washington	1	2	2	100
Oregon	2	-	-	0
California	60	61	75	123
United States	4,274	4,114	4,000	97

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Production goals have been determined for 11 kinds of hay and pasture seed crops in 1952. These include 5 legumes - alfalfa (Northern and Central Zones only), Ladino clover, red clover, white clover (in Mississippi and Louisiana only), and Kobe lespedeza; and 6 grasses - smooth brome grass, tall fescue, orchard grass, crested wheatgrass, sudan, and timothy.

The 1952 production goals for these seeds are based on the assumption that domestic requirements will continue at somewhat higher levels than in 1951, and together with imports likely to be available, the supplies in 1952-53 should fill domestic requirements, maintain exports at current levels, and leave relatively safe carry-overs at the end of 1952-53. The acreages are those which should yield the desired production goals if normal conditions affecting seed production and harvest prevail.

The harvests of most kinds of hay and pasture seed crops in 1951 were at levels considerably below those of 1950, but above average. The lower production levels in 1951 have been offset to a considerable extent by the large carry-overs into 1951-52 from the 1950 crop. However, the domestic disappearance of these seeds generally shows a continuing upward trend and supplies during 1951-52 probably will not be greatly in excess of requirements for most varieties. Thus the carry-overs into the 1952-53 crop season generally are expected to be smaller than at the beginning of the 1951-52 season. The national grasslands improvement program, together with the high levels of livestock numbers on farms, requires a continuation of hay and pasture seed production at levels considerably above the 1951 production.

Imports of some kinds of hay and pasture seeds during the current crop year are expected to supplement to a small extent the decline in 1951 domestic production. However, Canadian production is not much above normal and large exportable surpluses are not anticipated from that important exporting country during 1951-52. Some imports, but not of unusual volume, are expected from other sources. Exports of hay and pasture seeds generally are expected to continue at normal levels during 1951-52 and 1952-53.

Attached tables show supplies, distribution, harvested acreages, and production for this group of seeds during recent years, and the 1952 national and State production goals for each of the hay and pasture crop seeds. All figures are on a clean-seed basis.

Alfalfa

The 1952 national production goal for Central and Northern Zone alfalfa seed is 69 million pounds, the same as the 1951 goal. While a higher goal would be desirable to provide adequate reserve stocks, it is not likely that more will be obtained because of the anticipated need for hay supplies. With average growing and harvesting conditions, it will require about 910 thousand acres of seed to be harvested in order to meet the goal for alfalfa seed in the two Zones.

Seed production in the Central Zone has been materially below planting requirements since 1947. Farmers should be encouraged to produce as much alfalfa seed as possible of the varieties and strains which are suitable for planting in the Central Zone.

A goal for Southern Zone seed is not considered necessary, since the potential producing capacity of that Zone is more than ample to provide for all likely needs, and there is a substantial carry-over of Southern alfalfa seed from previous crops.

Droughts, floods, and hay requirements have combined to reduce the 1951 crop of Central and Northern alfalfa seed to a level below estimated requirements. Production in 1951 was only slightly above the 1950 short crop in the Central Zone. Despite the fact that the Northern Zone seed forecast for 1951 indicates the largest crop since 1940, supplies will still not be sufficient to meet demands. Part of the deficiency will be offset by production in the Southern Zone of certified hardy varieties adapted to the Northern and Central Zones. Continuation of this special production program in the Southern areas should be encouraged.

Ladino Clover

The national production goal for ladino clover seed is 12.5 million pounds. With average growing and harvesting conditions, the goal will require a record 95 thousand acres to be harvested. The use of ladino clover has increased phenominally in the United States during recent years, and this upward trend undoubtedly will continue because of the increasing numbers of livestock on farms and the widespread effort being made to improve pasture lands, particularly in the newly proven adapted areas.

Red Clover

The national production goal for red clover in 1952 is 90 million pounds, the same as the 1951 goal. With average growing and harvesting conditions, the goal will require about 1,985 thousand acres of red clover to be harvested as seed. The 1951 crop is estimated at about 85 million pounds. It is supplemented by a large carry-over from the 1950 crop, which will provide ample supplies for 1951-52 and possibly for 1952-53. However, the inadequate alfalfa seed supply (Central and Northern) undoubtedly will greatly increase the domestic consumption of red clover seed, which has exceeded 90 million pounds annually for 5 out of the past 10 years.

White Clover (Louisiana and Mississippi only)

The 1952 production goal for white clover of about one million pounds is for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi only. Under normal growing and harvesting conditions, such a production would require harvesting about 18 thousand acres. A record production of 1.7 million pounds was obtained in these two States from 18 thousand acres in 1951, when favorable harvesting conditions prevailed. Consumption of southern white clover seed has remained quite high. Prices of white clover seed at home and abroad have weakened lately, because supplies are somewhat above average, and this factor may adversely affect 1952 production. This seed is important in the pasture improvement program in many areas.

Kobe Lespedeza

The national production goal for 1952 kobe lespedeza seed is 35 million pounds. Under average growing and harvesting conditions, such a production will require harvesting about 209 thousand acres. Because of the small carry-over into 1951-52 and the relatively small production in 1951, supplies for planting in the spring of 1952 are short. Farmers should be encouraged to attain the harvested production called for by the 1952 goal in order to build up adequate reserves.

Smooth Bromegrass

The 1952 national production goal is 22.6 million pounds of smooth bromegrass seed. With average growing and harvesting conditions, it would require harvesting about 120 thousand acres to produce this amount of seed. The 1951 production is estimated to be only about half that of the large 1950 crop when 27.2 million pounds were harvested. With the substantial carry-over from the 1950 crop together with expected imports (which average above 6.5 million pounds per year), supplies available during 1951-52 are likely to be large enough to meet the expanding requirements for this valuable seed. Carry-over stocks into 1952-53 probably will be small, and the goal for 1952 calls for a 50 percent increase both in harvested acreage and production.

Crested Wheatgrass

The national production goal is for 7 million pounds of crested wheatgrass seed to be harvested in 1952. Under normal conditions such a production would require harvesting about 82 thousand acres. The small 1951 crop of only 2 million pounds, together with the carry-over and expected imports, will provide a 1951-52 supply less than half the 1950-51 disappearance of this important range grass seed. Hence, an acreage about equal to the large 1950 harvested acreage is suggested for 1952, which under average conditions should yield about 10 percent more than the 1950 crop.

Tall Fescue

A harvest of 17.7 million pounds of tall fescue seed is the goal for 1952. Under average growing and harvesting conditions, it would require about 84 thousand acres to produce this amount of seed. In 1951 about 85 thousand acres were harvested, but unfavorable conditions resulted in a crop of only 15.8 million pounds. Domestic requirements for tall fescue seed have been increasing in recent years, and are now estimated at about 16 million pounds per year. It is thought that the established seed-producing fields should increase in yields hereafter, and if the suggested goal is attained, supplies should be adequate for 1952-53 needs.

Orchard Grass

The national production goal for orchard grass seed in 1952 is 10 million pounds, the same as the 1951 goal. Under average conditions, it will require about 60 thousand harvested acres to produce this amount. The 1951 goal was attained, which with a large carry-over of 3.5 million pounds will provide supplies more than adequate to meet 1951-52 needs. Disappearance generally has shown a continuous upward trend since 1943, and the 1951-52 supplies

should not prove burdensome. Exports of orchard grass have declined in comparison with prewar years, and imports have increased because of the strong domestic market. The 1952 goal is necessary in order to assure future supplies of this important forage seed.

Sudan Grass

A national production goal of 40.8 million pounds of sudan grass seed is announced for 1952. Under average conditions it will require harvesting about 92 thousand acres to obtain such a production. In 1951 no goal was included for sudan grass seed. However, a large crop of about 46.8 million pounds was harvested from 88 thousand acres. Domestic disappearance has exceeded 35 million pounds in 7 out of the last 12 years. Between the large crops of 1944 and 1951 our domestic supplies of sudan grass seed generally were somewhat short. Because of the relatively small 1950 crop and the continuing strong demand for this seed, imports were above normal during 1950-51. Supplies are now considered ample to meet all 1951-52 requirements, but the 1952 production goal appears well justified in order to build up adequate reserve stocks.

Timothy

No production goal was established for timothy seed in 1951, but a national goal of 55 million pounds has been determined for 1952. Under average conditions it will require harvesting about 400 thousand acres to obtain this production. Between 1940 and 1948 production of timothy seed fluctuated between 50 and 70 million pounds, and domestic disappearance varied from 44 to 60 million pounds. Exports were substantial in several postwar years.

The relatively large crop of 61 million pounds in 1950 were obtained from 437 thousand acres. Production in 1951 is estimated at only 39.27 million pounds from 309 thousand harvested acres. Supplies available for 1951-52 are considered ample to meet requirements. A 40 percent increase in production in 1952 is needed to meet increased planting requirements and to build up more adequate reserves.

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop year beginning - July 1		
	1950	1951	1952
			Preliminary
	Thousand Pounds - Clean Seed		
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	102,808	169,791	127,336
Production	627,931	496,983	617,085
Imports	<u>50,279</u>	<u>39,600</u>	<u>41,850</u>
Total	781,018	706,374	786,271
<u>Utilization</u>			
Domestic disappearance	597,379	563,538	645,575
Exports	<u>13,848</u>	<u>15,500</u>	<u>15,800</u>
Total	611,227	579,038	661,375
Ending stocks	169,791	127,336	124,896
Desirable ending stocks	150,000	150,000	150,000
Difference	✓ 19,791	-22,664	-25,104
 <u>ACREAGE - HARVESTED - (Thousands)</u>			
	5,759	4,270	5,565
 <u>YIELD - per harvested acre (lbs.)</u>			
	109	116	111

Hay and pasture seeds include: All alfalfa, alsike, ladino, red, sweet and white clovers, all lespedezas, Birdsfoot trefoil, brome grass, Meadow and Tall fescues, orchard, sudan, timothy and crested, intermediate and slender wheat grasses

SUMMARY, HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Kind of Seed	: PRODUCTION - Clean Seed Basis :				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	:	:	:	:	
	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952	: Goals	
	:	:	:	:	
: - - - - - Thousand Pounds - - - - - :					Percent
<u>Hay and Pasture</u>					
<u>Legume</u>					
Alfalfa (N. & C. only)	46,240	56,034	68,600	122	
Clover, Ladino	8,093	<u>1/</u> 10,120	12,500	124	
Clover, Red	133,422	85,308	90,000	106	
Clover, White (La. & Miss. only)	610	<u>1/</u> 1,720	1,160	67	
Lespedeza, Kobe	30,269	28,178	35,000	124	
<u>Grass</u>					
Brome, Smooth	27,210	<u>1/</u> 13,300	22,600	170	
Wheatgrass, Crested	6,450	<u>1/</u> 2,010	7,000	348	
Fescue, Tall	17,806	<u>1/</u> 15,840	17,700	112	
Orchard	10,542	10,150	10,000	99	
Sudan	35,860	46,810	40,760	87	
Timothy	61,024	39,267	55,000	140	

Kind of Seed	: ACREAGE HARVESTED :				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	:	:	:	:	
	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952	: Goals	
	:	:	:	:	
: - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - :					Percent
<u>Hay and Pasture</u>					
<u>Legume</u>					
Alfalfa (N. & C. only)	618	668	910	136	
Clover, Ladino	59	<u>1/</u> 74	95	128	
Clover, Red	2,560	1,628	1,985	122	
Clover, White (La. & Miss. only)	10	<u>1/</u> 18.5	18	97	
Lespedeza, Kobe <u>2/</u>	165	150	209	139	
<u>Grass</u>					
Brome, Smooth	131	<u>1/</u> 82	120	146	
Wheatgrass, Crested	71	<u>1/</u> 27	82	304	
Fescue, Tall	72	<u>1/</u> 85	84	99	
Orchard	56	59	60	102	
Sudan	75	88	92	105	
Timothy	437	309	400	129	

1/ Final estimates 1951 available April 17.

2/ PMA estimate.

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Kind of Seed and State	: PRODUCTION - Clean Seed Basis :			Percent 1952
	:	:	:	Goal is of
	1950	1951	1952	1951
	:	:	Goals	:
: - - - - - Thousand Pounds - - - - - :				Percent
<u>LEGUMES</u>				
<u>Alfalfa (N. & C.)</u>				
Ohio	264	222	125	56
Indiana	150	138	100	72
Michigan	1,500	1,380	2,100	152
Wisconsin	1,008	276	1,000	362
Minnesota	1,800	2,220	2,500	113
Iowa	438	198	450	227
North Dakota	1,200	2,400	2,500	104
South Dakota	2,400	2,220	3,500	158
Nebraska	4,200	1,920	7,825	408
Kansas	2,700	2,700	12,500	463
Montana	7,320	7,200	7,500	104
Idaho	5,280	4,380	4,000	91
Wyoming	1,500	1,680	1,500	89
Colorado	2,280	2,400	2,000	83
Utah	7,620	9,900	9,500	96
Washington	7,320	15,000	10,500	70
Oregon	1,260	1,800	1,000	56
Total 1/	48,840	56,034	68,600	122
<u>Ladino</u>				
Montana	34	n.a.	75	-
Idaho	440	320	750	234
Washington	19	n.a.	200	-
Oregon	3,200	4,300	5,225	122
California	4,400	5,500	6,250	114
Total 3/	8,093	2/ 10,120	12,500	124
<u>Red Clover</u>				
New York	624	996	450	45
Pennsylvania	1,500	2,520	900	36
Ohio	11,700	12,540	8,750	70
Indiana	10,620	7,740	8,500	110
Illinois	18,360	6,420	16,750	261
Michigan	13,980	8,880	8,000	90
Wisconsin	7,380	6,600	4,750	72
Minnesota	5,940	5,160	3,150	61
Iowa	24,180	8,880	15,000	169
Missouri	15,900	5,400	8,500	157
Nebraska	2,400	1,032	1,800	174
Kansas	2,820	510	2,250	441
Maryland	522	732	375	51
Virginia	408	750	425	57
Kentucky	1,200	1,260	900	71
Idaho	10,500	9,600	7,500	78
Oregon	3,420	4,200	2,000	48
Total 4/	133,422	85,308	1/ 90,000	106

1/ Includes only those States with goals.

2/ Final 1951 estimates available April 17.

3/ Includes data reported February 1951 but not included in latest acreage and production report for that year. 4/ Includes Washington and Montana.

n.a.- Not available.

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain
desired production, with comparisons

Kind of Seed and State	: H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E :			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	:	:	:	
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	:	:	:	
: - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - :				Percent
<u>LEGUMES</u>				
<u>Alfalfa (N. & C.)</u>				
Ohio	7	6	4	67
Indiana	4	3	3	100
Michigan	40	38	50	132
Wisconsin	18	8	25	312
Minnesota	50	55	52	95
Iowa	15	5	12	240
North Dakota	39	77	60	78
South Dakota	86	99	90	91
Nebraska	70	49	135	276
Kansas	44	44	165	375
Montana	87	95	115	121
Idaho	33	35	40	114
Wyoming	23	27	30	111
Colorado	27	28	25	89
Utah	54	62	70	113
Washington	14	28	24	86
Oregon	7	9	10	111
Total 1/	618	668	910	136
<u>Ladino</u>				
Montana	*	n.a.	*	-
Idaho	4	4	5	125
Washington	*	n.a.	*	-
Oregon	20	24	35	146
California	34	46	55	120
Total 3/	59	2/ 74	95	128
<u>Red Clover</u>				
New York	11	16	10	62
Pennsylvania	33	49	25	51
Ohio	310	264	250	95
Indiana	230	179	245	137
Illinois	450	180	400	222
Michigan	250	185	155	84
Wisconsin	130	143	100	70
Minnesota	103	105	60	57
Iowa	505	222	400	180
Missouri	275	100	160	160
Nebraska	60	39	40	103
Kansas	72	14	50	357
Maryland	14	17	10	59
Virginia	11	16	10	62
Kentucky	22	20	20	100
Idaho	41	41	30	73
Oregon	30	25	20	80
Total 4/	2,560	1,628	1/ 1,985	122

1/ Includes only those States with goals.

2/ Final 1951 estimates available April 17.

3/ Includes data reported in February 1951 but not included in later report.

4/ Includes Montana and Washington

* Less than 500 acres.

n.a. - Not available

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Kind of Seed and State	: PRODUCTION - Clean Seed Basis :			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	: - - - - - Thousand Pounds - - - - - :			
LEGUMES - Continued				
White Clover 1/				
Mississippi	350	720	560	78
Louisiana	260	1,000	600	60
Total 2/	610	1/ 1,720	1,160	67
Kobe Lespedeza				
Maryland	378	646	200	31
Virginia	196	180	100	56
North Carolina	10,670	9,300	12,500	134
South Carolina	3,796	3,770	5,000	133
Georgia	2,520	1,850	7,500	405
Kentucky	800	671	500	75
Tennessee	2,937	2,177	2,000	92
Alabama	222	184	200	109
Mississippi	820	459	500	109
Arkansas	7,797	8,588	6,400	75
Louisiana	19	9	100	111
Total 3/	30,269	28,178	2/ 35,000	124
GRASSES				
Smooth Bromegrass				
Iowa	5,100	900	4,250	472
North Dakota	2,500	1,100	1,500	136
South Dakota	2,400	900	1,750	194
Nebraska	11,600	6,600	9,700	147
Kansas	4,400	3,800	4,000	105
Montana	180	n.a.	200	-
Idaho	300	n.a.	300	-
Wyoming	80	n.a.	100	-
Colorado	170	n.a.	300	-
Washington	480	n.a.	500	-
Total	27,210	1/ 13,300	22,600	170
Crested Wheatgrass				
North Dakota	480	180	500	278
South Dakota	460	190	500	263
Nebraska	1,300	810	1,250	154
Montana	3,100	400	3,500	875
Idaho	140	n.a.	300	-
Wyoming	400	240	500	208
Colorado	190	190	150	79
Utah	90	n.a.	150	-
Washington	150	n.a.	150	-
Total 3/	4/ 6,450	1/ 2,010	2/ 7,000	348

1/ Final 1951 estimates to be released April 17.

2/ Includes only those States with goals.

3/ Includes States not shown.

4/ Includes data reported February 1951 but not included in later reports.

n.a. - Not available.

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Acreeage required, with expected yields, to obtain
desired production, with comparisons

Kind of Seed and State	H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E			Percent 1952
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	Goal is of
				1951
				Percent
- - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - -				
<u>LEGUMES - Continued</u>				
<u>White Clover</u>				
Mississippi	5	7.5	7	93
Louisiana	5	11	11	100
Total 2/	10	1/ 18.5	18	97
<u>Kobe Lespedeza</u>				
Maryland	2	3	2	67
Virginia	1	1	1	100
North Carolina	59	49	70	143
South Carolina	24	22	30	136
Georgia	19	15	50	333
Kentucky	4	3	4	133
Tennessee	15	12	15	125
Alabama	1	1	2	200
Mississippi	5	4	4	100
Arkansas	33	38	30	79
Louisiana	*	*	1	-
Total 3/	165	150	2/ 209	139
<u>GRASSES</u>				
<u>Smooth Brome</u>				
Iowa	21	5	20	400
North Dakota	13	10	10	100
South Dakota	15	9	10	111
Nebraska	55	39	50	128
Kansas	21	19	22	116
Montana	1	n.a.	2	-
Idaho	1	n.a.	1	-
Wyoming	1	n.a.	1	-
Colorado	1	n.a.	2	-
Washington	2	n.a.	2	-
Total	131	1/ 82	120	146
<u>Crested Wheatgrass</u>				
North Dakota	5	2	7	350
South Dakota	8	4	5	125
Nebraska	12	10	10	100
Montana	34	5	45	900
Idaho	2	n.a.	4	-
Wyoming	5	3	7	233
Colorado	3	4	1	25
Utah	1	n.a.	1	-
Washington	1	n.a.	2	-
Total 3/	4/ 71	1/ 27	2/ 82	304

1/ Final 1951 estimates available April 17.

2/ Includes only those States with goals.

3/ Includes States not shown.

4/ Includes data reported February 1951 but not included in later reports.

* Less than 500 acres.

n.a. - Not available.

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Kind of Seed and State	: PRODUCTION - Clean Seed Basis			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	:	:	:	
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	:	:	:	
: - - - - - Thousand Pounds - - - - -				Percent
<u>GRASSES - Continued</u>				
<u>Tall Fescue</u> 1/				
Kentucky	8,400	8,000	8,000	100
Tennessee	1,000	1,000	1,000	100
Alabama	780	1,100	800	73
Mississippi	200	n.a.	200	-
Arkansas	170	n.a.	200	-
Oklahoma	20	n.a.	200	-
Idaho	700	540	500	93
Washington	990	n.a.	800	-
Oregon	5,500	5,200	6,000	115
Total 2/	3/ 17,806	15,840	17,700	112
<u>Orchard Grass</u>				
Missouri	1,358	1,190	1,350	113
Virginia	5,390	5,236	5,000	95
Kentucky	3,794	3,724	3,650	98
Total	10,542	10,150	10,000	99
<u>Sudan</u>				
Nebraska	1,600	1,200	1,500	125
Kansas	2,300	1,000	2,750	275
Oklahoma	1,900	810	2,000	247
Texas	14,400	11,400	16,000	140
Colorado	660	6,300	4,260	68
New Mexico	6,000	6,400	5,500	86
Oregon	1,000	700	750	107
California	8,000	19,000	8,000	42
Total	35,860	46,810	40,760	87
<u>Timothy</u>				
Pennsylvania	814	756	800	106
Ohio	9,540	10,395	10,000	96
Indiana	3,420	2,070	3,000	145
Illinois	2,655	1,485	3,000	202
Wisconsin	1,125	666	1,200	182
Minnesota	1,665	900	1,500	167
Iowa	18,810	12,690	18,000	142
Missouri	22,995	10,305	17,500	170
Total	61,024	39,267	55,000	140

1/ Final estimates 1951 crop available April 17.

2/ Includes States not shown.

3/ Includes data reported February 1951 but not included in later reports.

Harvested acreage required, with expected yield, to obtain
desired production, with comparisons

Kind of Seed and State	: H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E :			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	:	:	:	
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	
	:	:	:	
: - - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - :				Percent
GRASSES - Continued				
Tall Fescue 1/				
Kentucky	33	42	35	83
Tennessee	5	6	6	100
Alabama	5	8	6	75
Mississippi	2	n.a.	3	-
Arkansas	1	n.a.	1	-
Oklahoma	*	n.a.	1	-
Idaho	2	3	2	67
Washington	2	n.a.	5	-
Oregon	22	26	25	96
Total	2/ 72	85	84	99
Orchard Grass				
Missouri	9	9	10	111
Virginia	26	27	25	93
Kentucky	21	23	25	109
Total	56	59	60	102
Sudan				
Nebraska	6	4	5	125
Kansas	7	4	8	200
Oklahoma	6	3	6	200
Texas	23	20	30	150
Colorado	3	21	15	71
New Mexico	17	16	16	100
Oregon	2	2	2	100
California	11	18	10	56
Total	75	88	92	105
Timothy				
Pennsylvania	8	7	8	114
Ohio	83	81	85	105
Indiana	25	15	25	167
Illinois	25	15	28	187
Wisconsin	10	7	10	143
Minnesota	12	8	10	125
Iowa	130	90	106	118
Missouri	144	86	128	149
Total	437	309	400	129

1/ Final 1951 estimates available April 17

2/ Includes data reported February 1951 but not included in later reports.

n.a. - Not available.

* Less than 500 acres.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS

Production goals were announced on August 8, 1951, for 6 winter cover crop seeds to be harvested in 1952--crimson clover, common and Willamette vetch, hairy vetch, common ryegrass, roughpeas, and lupines. The 1952 goals for 4 of the 6 crops call for larger harvested acreages. Increased use of winter cover crops is being widely encouraged, and larger supplies of seed should be available for current seedings and to provide a reserve against crop failure.

Support prices for the 1952 winter cover crop seed production were announced on September 14, 1951, to be implemented by loans and purchase agreements on approved farm and warehouse stored seed. The 1952 national average support levels are as follows: Hairy vetch - 14.75; common and Willamette vetch; and roughpeas (Caley, Singletary or Wild Winter peas) each 6; crimson clover - 16.50; certified reseeding crimson clover - 19; common ryegrass - 7, and blue lupine - 3.50 cents per pound.

Crimson Clover

The 1952 goal for crimson clover, both common and reseeding, is 27 million pounds. An acreage of 135,000 acres, with average yields, should produce this quantity of seed, which is in line with the recent trend of domestic disappearance, but is 11,000 acres above the record acreage of 1950.

Domestic production, which averaged $15\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds in the 1946-50 period, has been supplemented with substantial imports during 1950-51 to meet the expanding use of this winter cover and forage crop seed. Carry-over stocks have in recent years been small except in 1950 when imports arrived too late for planting and were carried over.

Hairy Vetch

The 1952 hairy vetch seed goal is $56\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds. An acreage of 279 thousand acres, with average yields, will be needed to attain this goal which is nearly double the 1946-50 average.

The use of hairy vetch seed has been greatly expanded in recent years, and the level of domestic disappearance has risen to over 40 million pounds annually.

Common and Willamette Vetch

The goal for common and Willamette vetch is 36.5 million pounds of seed. At average yields a slightly smaller acreage will be needed than was in the 1951 program--93 thousand acres. However, this represents a substantial increase over the small 1951 harvested acreage--the smallest since 1939.

The small 1951 crop plus carry-over from the large 1950 crop provided an ample supply for winter cover crop planting in 1951. However, the carry-over next June 30 is not expected to be large and the 1952 goal is set above the level of domestic disappearance to provide a reserve.

Lupine

The 1952 national goal of 50 million pounds of lupine seed is above the small crop harvested in 1951, but with the present carry-over, should provide an ample supply of seed for use in 1952. 58 thousand acres, with average yields, should provide a crop of approximately 50 million pounds. A normal acreage for seed production is not needed until the carry-over stocks are reduced to a more normal level.

Because of the severe winter losses to this crop in 1950, the acreages planted to lupines dropped below the trend of recent years. However, it is likely that the use of this valuable winter cover crop will continue to be expanded.

Roughpeas

The goal for roughpea crop seed is 25 million pounds, and is considerably above both the 1950 and 1951 harvested crops. A production of this size requires 70,000 acres assuming average yields.

The use of roughpeas for winter cover and for grazing has been expanded materially and carry-over stocks have been small.

Common Ryegrass

The 1952 goal for common ryegrass seed production is 70 million pounds of seed. This is an increase above the 1951 harvested crop of 67.7 million pounds. With average yields an acreage of 130,000 acres is needed to meet this goal.

The use of common ryegrass seed, as indicated by domestic disappearance, is materially above average and the expansion in production is needed to meet the demands, which have ranged from 45 to 75 million pounds during the past 5 years.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS 1/

Kind of Seed and State	: PRODUCTION - Clean Seed Basis :			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	1950	1951	1952	
			Goals	
: - - - - - Thousand Pounds - - - - - :				Percent
<u>LEGUMES</u>				
<u>Crimson Clover</u> 2/				
Georgia	4,200	5,400	* 6,500	120
Kentucky	540	500	700	140
Tennessee	4,800	5,100	8,000	157
Alabama	4,800	7,100	7,000	99
Mississippi	600	1,500	* 2,000	133
Texas	70	700	1,000	143
Arkansas	300	n.a.	500	-
Louisiana	38	n.a.	100	-
Oregon	900	1,100	1,000	91
Washington	110	n.a.	200	-
Total	3/ 16,358	21,400	* 27,000	126
<u>Hairy Vetch</u>				
Arkansas	4,500	5,000	5,000	100
Oklahoma	13,300	13,500	* 14,750	109
Texas	11,000	7,900	11,000	139
Washington	820	480	1,000	208
Oregon	24,500	19,600	24,500	125
Total	54,120	46,480	* 56,250	121
<u>Common and</u>				
<u>Willamette Vetch</u>				
Washington	460	120	* 1,500	1250
Oregon	42,900	6,000	* 34,100	568
California	1,000	500	* 900	180
Total	44,360	6,620	* 36,500	551
<u>Lupine</u>				
South Carolina	22,000	9,500	10,000	105
Georgia	140,600	10,000	25,000	250
Florida	10,400	6,500	7,000	108
Alabama	24,200	500	8,000	1600
Total	197,200	26,500	50,000	189
<u>Roughpeas</u> 2/				
Alabama	7,600	-	9,000	-
Mississippi	7,200	n.a.	7,800	-
Arkansas	2,000	-	2,500	-
Louisiana	3,800	-	4,400	-
Texas	440	-	1,300	-
Total	21,040	15,000	25,000	-
<u>GRASSES</u>				
<u>Common Ryegrass</u>				
Oregon	80,600	67,700	70,000	103
Total 6 crops	413,678	183,700	* 264,750	144

1/ Goals were established only for those States and the six crops listed.

2/ Final 1951 estimates available April 17.

3/ Includes data reported February 1951 but not included in later reports.

* Revised goals.

n.a. - Not available.

Kind of Seed and State	: H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E :			Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951
	: 1950 :	: 1951 :	: 1952 :	
	: :	: :	: Goals :	
: - - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - :				Percent
<u>LEGUMES</u>				
<u>Crimson Clover</u>				
Georgia	29	31	* 33	106
Kentucky	4	3	3	100
Tennessee	48	38	45	118
Alabama	32	34	30	88
Mississippi	5	10	* 10	100
Arkansas	2	n.a.	3	-
Texas	1	4	6	150
Louisiana	-	n.a.	1	-
Oregon	3	4	3	75
Washington	-	n.a.	1	-
Total	3/ 124	2/ 124	* 135	109
<u>Hairy Vetch</u>				
Arkansas	28	21	30	143
Oklahoma	95	100	* 100	100
Texas	71	45	70	156
Washington	3	3	4	133
Oregon	72	70	75	107
Total	269	239	* 279	117
<u>Common and</u>				
<u>Willamette Vetch</u>				
Washington	1	1	* 2	200
Oregon	81	35	* 82	234
California	4	1	* 2	200
Total	86	37	* 86	232
<u>Lupine</u>				
South Carolina	22	17	12	71
Georgia	145	19	28	147
Florida	16	10	10	100
Alabama	25	1	8	800
Total	208	47	58	123
<u>Roughpeas</u>				
Alabama	21	14	24	171
Mississippi	18	8	23	288
Arkansas	5	4	6	150
Louisiana	12	10	12	120
Texas	2	4	5	125
Total	58	2/ 40	70	175
<u>GRASSES</u>				
<u>Common Ryegrass</u>				
Oregon	115	96	130	135
Total 6 crops				
	860	583	* 758	130

1/ Goals were established only for those States and the six crops listed.

2/ Final 1951 estimates available April 17.

3/ Includes data reported February 1951 but not included in later reports.

* Revised goals.

n.a. - Not available.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	: Crop Year Beginning - July 1		
	:	:	:
	:	:	:
	:	:	:
	1950	1951	1952 Preliminary
	: Thousand Pounds - Clean Seed		
<u>Supply</u>			
Beginning stocks	33,016	427,041	309,866
Production	689,060	222,050	308,500
Imports	14,903	11,724	5,000
Total	736,979	660,815	623,366
<u>Utilization</u>			
Domestic disappearance	298,557	342,949	355,750
Exports	11,381	8,000	15,000
Total	309,938	350,949	370,750
Ending stocks	427,041	309,866	252,616
Desirable ending stocks	70,000	70,000	70,000
Difference <u>1/</u>	357,041	239,866	/ 182,616
ACREAGE HARVESTED - (Thousands)	1,084	627	813
Yield per harvested acre (lbs.)	636	354	379

1/ Excess stocks primarily of Austrian winter peas and blue lupine.
Austrian winter peas were not included in the 1951 and 1952 price support programs, or in the 1952 goal program.

Winter Cover Crop Seeds includes: Austrian winter peas, common and Willamette, hairy, Hungarian, and purple vetch, crimson clover, common ryegrass, lupines and roughpeas.

POTATOES

The 1952 production goal for potatoes is 350 million bushels and will require a planted acreage goal of 1,475,100 acres. These goals are 107 percent of the 1951 crop production and planted acreage. All States were assigned an acreage goal of 107 percent of their respective plantings in 1951. Based on the most recent three year average yields, this acreage would result in a production of 350 million bushels which appears to be in line with current demand.

The level of prices for potatoes during the past two years has averaged around 60 percent of the effective parity price. In order to maintain prices at this level for the 1950 crop, it was necessary for the Department of Agriculture to purchase slightly over 100 million bushels of potatoes. For the 1951 crop, growers in many areas made substantial reduction in their plantings and this crop is the first one of the postwar years that has been about in line with need.

The demand for potatoes is such that consumption changes much less than changes in personal disposable income or market price. Furthermore, there has been a definite long time downward trend in per capita consumption of potatoes. During the war years, the downward trend temporarily slackened, due primarily to the increased needs of the military forces, and the War Shipping Administration, to the Lend-Lease program, to increased processing for various other war needs, and to shortages of other foods. The present National Defense Program is not expected to increase materially the demand for potatoes.

During the past two years when a price support program was in effect, the supply for normal trade demands was reduced by government purchases to an average of 332 million bushels. If the culls which were co-mingled with other potatoes and donations to school lunch and institutions are included the residual balance becomes 341 million bushels in 1950 and 342 million bushels in 1949 for an average of 341.5 million for the two years. When prices are very low, many of the low grade and less desirable sizes of potatoes cannot be sold in commercial channels for fresh food consumption. Therefore, there is little net difference between the current requirement and that of the past two years. The goal for 1952 appears, therefore, to be about in line with probable marketings.

The three Maritime Provinces of Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, usually provide the bulk of U. S. potato imports. The crop in these three Provinces, however, has been reduced from 33.8 million bushels in 1950 to 22.7 million bushels in 1951, a 33 percent decrease, according to the September crop estimate for Canada. The 1951 Canadian crop, as a whole, is about 27 percent less than a year ago. A shorter Canadian supply coupled with relatively favorable prices in the Maritimes, as compared to Aroostook County, Maine, should effectively serve to hold imports to a minimum this year. A 37-1/2 cent per hundredweight duty is imposed on the first 2.5 million bushels of seed and 4.16 million bushels of table stock potatoes. Quantities in excess of these amounts are subject to a duty of 75 cents per hundredweight. Ordinarily imports of Canadian table stock potatoes are restricted to one million bushels at the low duty rate. However, the

POTATOES

State	P R O D U C T I O N			Percent
	1950	1951	1952	1952 Goal
	Goals			is of 1951
	-- Million Bushels --			-- Percent
Maine	63.4	45.8	50.9	111
New Hampshire	1.2	1.0	1.1	110
Vermont	1.2	.7	.9	129
Massachusetts	2.6	1.9	2.1	111
Rhode Island	1.2	1.1	1.1	100
Connecticut	2.9	2.3	2.3	100
New York	34.4	27.9	30.3	109
New Jersey	12.5	7.5	7.8	104
Pennsylvania	19.9	16.2	17.5	108
Ohio	7.6	5.8	6.2	107
Indiana	4.2	3.4	3.4	100
Illinois	.8	.8	.9	112
Michigan	15.3	10.8	11.4	106
Wisconsin	13.4	9.8	10.8	110
Minnesota	16.3	11.9	12.7	107
Iowa	1.5	1.0	1.1	110
Missouri	2.1	1.5	1.8	120
North Dakota	21.3	15.6	16.4	105
South Dakota	2.1	1.6	1.5	94
Nebraska	11.2	6.0	7.4	123
Kansas	.9	.4	.6	150
Delaware	.6	.7	.7	100
Maryland	1.4	1.2	1.2	100
Virginia	8.0	6.9	7.2	104
West Virginia	1.8	1.6	1.6	100
North Carolina	10.4	6.9	7.8	113
South Carolina	1.6	1.9	1.7	89
Georgia	.7	.5	.6	120
Florida	5.6	6.3	6.3	100
Kentucky	2.0	2.0	2.0	100
Tennessee	2.3	1.5	1.8	120
Alabama	3.7	4.2	3.9	93
Mississippi	.8	.5	.7	140
Arkansas	1.7	1.1	1.3	118
Louisiana	.9	.7	.8	114
Oklahoma	.8	.5	.6	120
Texas	2.4	2.2	2.1	95
Montana	2.7	2.2	2.3	105
Idaho	49.2	37.5	39.7	106
Wyoming	1.8	1.2	1.4	117
Colorado	18.2	11.5	14.8	129
New Mexico	.2	.1	.2	200
Arizona	1.8	1.4	1.3	93
Utah	3.3	2.3	2.8	122
Nevada	.4	.4	.4	100
Washington	11.8	11.6	11.9	103
Oregon	12.9	11.2	11.7	104
California	47.0	34.6	35.0	101
U. S.	1/ 430.0	325.7	350.0	107

1/ Sum of rounded State figures.

POTATOES

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent
	:	:	:	:
	1950	1951	1952 Goals	1952 Goal is of 1951
	-----Thousands-----			--Percent--
Maine	132.0	103.0	110.2	107
New Hampshire	4.4	3.9	4.2	107
Vermont	5.4	4.1	4.4	107
Massachusetts	10.7	8.2	8.8	107
Rhode Island	4.4	4.0	4.3	107
Connecticut	9.4	7.9	8.4	107
New York	110.0	102.0	109.2	107
New Jersey	38.0	28.0	30.0	107
Pennsylvania	84.0	70.0	74.9	107
Ohio	30.0	25.0	26.7	107
Indiana	17.0	14.0	15.0	107
Illinois	8.0	7.5	8.0	107
Michigan	87.0	63.0	67.4	107
Wisconsin	68.0	55.0	58.8	107
Minnesota	95.0	73.0	78.1	107
Iowa	11.0	8.0	8.6	107
Missouri	16.0	15.0	16.0	107
North Dakota	115.0	84.0	89.9	107
South Dakota	14.0	11.0	11.8	107
Nebraska	44.0	33.0	35.3	107
Kansas	8.8	7.2	7.7	107
Delaware	3.3	3.5	3.7	107
Maryland	9.9	8.2	8.8	107
Virginia	44.0	37.0	39.6	107
West Virginia	18.0	15.0	16.0	107
North Carolina	62.0	49.0	52.4	107
South Carolina	15.0	13.0	13.9	107
Georgia	8.5	7.0	7.5	107
Florida	25.0	24.6	26.3	107
Kentucky	22.0	20.0	21.4	107
Tennessee	23.0	19.0	20.3	107
Alabama	32.0	31.0	33.2	107
Mississippi	12.0	10.0	10.7	107
Arkansas	20.0	14.0	15.0	107
Louisiana	14.2	12.3	13.2	107
Oklahoma	8.5	6.5	6.9	107
Texas	27.0	19.5	20.9	107
Montana	12.3	10.3	11.0	107
Idaho	165.0	136.0	145.5	107
Wyoming	7.9	6.8	7.3	107
Colorado	57.0	47.0	50.3	107
New Mexico	1.4	1.2	1.3	107
Arizona	5.1	3.8	4.1	107
Utah	14.0	11.8	12.6	107
Nevada	1.6	1.4	1.5	107
Washington	31.0	29.0	31.0	107
Oregon	38.0	34.0	36.4	107
California	122.0	81.0	86.6	107
U. S.	1,711.8	1,378.7	1,475.1	107

POTATOES

present law requires that when the September 1 BAE crop estimate is reported to be less than 350 million bushels, the low duty quota for Canadian table stock potatoes is increased by the amount of the difference.

The price support program on potatoes ended on June 30, 1951, when marketings from the 1950 crop were completed, and no authority exists for its resumption. Growers of potatoes should take reasonable precaution to assure themselves before planting time that marketing facilities and outlets will be available to them to handle their anticipated production.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	: Crop Year Beginning January 1		
	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952 Preliminary
-----Thousand Bushels-----			
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	0	0	0
Production	429,896	325,708	350,000
Imports (Fiscal year)	<u>1/ 5,349</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Total	435,245	327,208	354,000
<u>Utilization</u>			
Food <u>2/</u>	276,187	276,208	290,800
Industry	--	4,000	7,000
Feed and waste	28,000	15,000	23,700
Seed	<u>29,500</u>	<u>31,000</u>	<u>31,500</u>
Total domestic requirements	333,687	326,208	353,000
Export	<u>5,135</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total	339,822	327,208	354,000
Ending stocks	0	0	0
Government purchases			
Industrial uses <u>3/</u>	18,033		
Other	<u>78,390</u>		
Total	96,423	0	0
<u>ACREAGE PLANTED</u> (Thousands)	1,711.8	1,378.7	1,475.1
Yield per seeded acre (bus.)	251	236	237

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes military supplies, shipments to territories, canned and dehydrated potatoes.

3/ Includes starch, alcohol, flour, and glucose.

SWEETPOTATOES

The 1952 production goal for sweetpotatoes is 45,915,000 bushels, requiring 472,000 acres, on the basis of yields which may reasonably be expected under normal conditions. This acreage should provide adequate supplies of sweetpotatoes to meet prospective civilian and military requirements.

The acreage planted in 1951 to sweetpotatoes was 37 percent less than in 1950. Dry weather in some areas contributed to smaller than average yields. Total production in 1951 was 43 percent less than in 1950 and was the smallest production since 1881. Some of the factors which caused growers to reduce the 1951 acreage were (a) heavy hand labor requirements with a smaller supply of farm labor, (b) lifting of restrictions on cotton acreage and the increase in tobacco allotments, (c) low sweetpotato prices in 1950 in relation to prices for cotton, cotton seed and tobacco and (d) weevil infestation in some new areas which resulted in the quarantine of considerable acreage.

The acreage goal in 1952 is substantially more than was planted in 1951, and with the assumed yields such an acreage would result in a production 62 percent larger than in 1951 and 8 percent less than in 1950.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in setting the acreage and production goals for sweetpotatoes, urges growers, before planting time, to take reasonable precautions to assure themselves that marketing facilities and outlets are available to them to handle their anticipated production.

Assistance to sweetpotato growers has been given from time to time in the form of price support and surplus removal operations. Such assistance now is restricted to surplus removal operations and in general will not be rendered in areas where growers substantially have exceeded the acreage goal.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952 Preliminary
	- - -	Million Bushels	- - -
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	0.	0.	0.
Production	49.8	28.3	45.9
Total	49.8	28.3	45.9
<u>Utilization</u>			
Food, Feed and Waste	46.8	26.4	43.1
Seed	2.8	1.7	2.6
Total Domestic	49.6	28.1	45.7
Exports	.2	.2	.2
<u>ACREAGE PLANTED (THOUSANDS)</u>	501.5	316.5	472.0
Yield per planted acre (Bushels)	99.4	89.3	97.2

SWEETPOTATOES

	P R O D U C T I O N			: Percent
State	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952	: 1952 Goal
	: Goal	: Goal	: Goal	: is of 1951
	-----Thousand Bushels-----			--Percent--
New Jersey	2,805	2,310	2,450	106
Indiana	120	81	145	179
Illinois	158	132	165	125
Iowa	95	110	105	95
Missouri	350	275	380	138
Kansas	156	85	165	194
Delaware	112	105	140	133
Maryland	946	800	890	111
Virginia	2,210	2,210	2,395	108
North Carolina	6,820	3,760	6,540	174
South Carolina	4,725	2,380	4,500	189
Georgia	4,000	1,625	3,240	199
Florida	598	510	650	127
Kentucky	651	462	735	159
Tennessee	1,764	990	1,800	182
Alabama	3,150	1,365	2,905	213
Mississippi	3,420	1,320	3,255	247
Arkansas	946	518	945	182
Louisiana	10,914	6,400	9,600	150
Oklahoma	415	225	405	180
Texas	3,910	1,365	3,010	221
California	1,560	1,250	1,495	120
U. S.	49,825	28,278	45,915	162

SWEETPOTATOES

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E			Percent
				1952 Goal
	1950	1951	Goals	is of 1951
	-----Thousands-----			--Percent--
New Jersey	17.0	14.0	16.0	114
Indiana	.8	.6	1.0	166
Illinois	1.5	1.2	1.5	125
Iowa	1.0	1.0	1.0	100
Missouri	2.8	2.5	3.0	120
Kansas	1.4	1.5	1.5	100
Delaware	.7	.7	1.0	143
Maryland	6.1	5.0	6.0	120
Virginia	17.0	17.0	19.0	112
North Carolina	62.0	40.0	60.0	150
South Carolina	45.0	28.0	45.0	160
Georgia	53.0	27.0	45.0	167
Florida	9.2	7.5	10.0	133
Kentucky	7.0	5.5	8.0	145
Tennessee	18.0	11.0	18.0	164
Alabama	35.0	21.0	35.0	167
Mississippi	37.0	25.0	37.0	148
Arkansas	11.0	7.0	11.0	157
Louisiana	111.0	66.0	100.0	152
Oklahoma	5.0	3.0	5.0	167
Texas	47.0	22.0	35.0	159
California	13.0	10.0	13.0	130
U. S.	501.5	316.5	472.0	149

VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Acreage goals are announced for certain vegetables for fresh market according to seasons. The goals for the winter season of 1951-52 were announced August 2, 1951, and for the spring season of 1952 on October 25, 1951. Goals for the summer and fall seasons of 1952 were announced in January, 1952. The aggregate acreage goal of the 25 major truck crops for fresh market for harvest in 1952 is 5 percent more than the acreage for harvest in 1951, but 4 percent less than was harvested in 1950. Adverse weather conditions reduced the acreage harvested in 1951 below expectations and below 1950 levels. Unusually short production was obtained in 1951 for certain crops, especially early spring cabbage and early spring onions. These adverse weather conditions also resulted in some rather violent price variations. In general, however, prices for the 1951 harvested crop averaged moderately higher than the relatively low prices obtained for the previous crop.

Supplies and Utilization.

Origin and	:	:	:	1952
Disposition	:	1950	:	1951
				Preliminary

-- Thousand Short Tons --

Supplies

Production	9,073	8,572	8,800
Imports	117	135	135
Total	9,190	8,707	8,935

Utilization

Domestic disappearance <u>1/</u>	8,937	8,477	8,705
Exports	2/253	2/230	230
Total	9,190	8,707	8,935

ACREAGE HARVESTED (Thousands) 1,820 1,663 1,750

Yield per harvested acre (Tons) 4.99 5.15 5.03

1/ Includes military requirements as estimated.

2/ Estimated.

VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING

The final 1952 goals for the several vegetables grown for processing were announced in January, 1952. In the aggregate, the acreage goal is 2 percent less than in 1951, and is about 14 percent more than in 1950. In 1951, special efforts to increase the acreage for processing were made to meet increased civilian and military needs resulting from the national emergency. Slightly less production is necessary in 1952 because the build-up of pipeline supplies from 1951 packs of vegetables by the military to meet requirements for the enlarged armed forces has mostly been accomplished from the 1951 pack. Unless there is a further increase in the size of the military force, it is expected that the military requirements from the 1952 pack should be less than from the 1951 pack. Civilian demand for 1952 is expected to be slightly above the 1951 level.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952 Preliminary
--Canned Vegetables, Million Cases 24/2's--			
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	67.7	55.2	55.4
Production	207.4	240.3	234.2
Imports	3.7	2.4	3.4
Total	<u>278.8</u>	<u>297.9</u>	<u>293.0</u>
<u>Utilization</u>			
Domestic disappearance <u>1/</u>	221.7	238.7	238.5
Exports	1.9	3.8	2.4
Total	<u>223.6</u>	<u>242.5</u>	<u>240.9</u>
<u>Ending stocks</u>	55.2	55.4	52.1
--Frozen Vegetables, Million Pounds--			
<u>Supplies</u>			
Beginning stocks	180.2	224.2	256.5
Production	587.5	650.0	650.0
Total	<u>767.7</u>	<u>874.2</u>	<u>906.5</u>
<u>Utilization</u>			
Domestic disappearance <u>1/</u>	542.0	616.0	645.7
Export	1.5	1.7	1.7
Total	<u>543.5</u>	<u>617.7</u>	<u>647.4</u>
<u>Ending stocks</u>	224.2	256.5	259.1
<u>ACREAGE HARVESTED</u> (Thousands)	1,623	1,880	1,850

1/ Includes estimated military requirements.

CROPS COVERED BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION

The acreage allotments or quotas for peanuts, sugar beets, sugarcane, and tobacco result from special legislation and have been announced separately from the goals program. A brief summary of the 1952 programs for these crops, as covered in special announcements already released, is included here as a part of the over-all picture of a balanced agricultural production pattern for 1952.

PEANUTS

No production nor acreage goals are established for peanuts since peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas are in effect for the 1952 crop in accordance with provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Maximum production of peanuts is not desired in 1952. A national marketing quota of 650,000 tons of peanuts and a national allotment of 1,673,102 acres were announced on November 26, 1951. The marketing quota announced for 1952 is the same as the 1951 crop quota, but the allotment is smaller as a result of an increased normal yield of peanuts. No determination has been made as of January 1, 1952, regarding any additional allotment that may be made for the production of types of 1952 crop peanuts which would be in short supply under the national allotment of 1,673,102 acres.

In addition to the quantity of peanuts which will be produced on the allotted acreage, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, provides that a farmer may pick and thresh an acreage of peanuts on his farm not in excess of the 1947 picked and threshed acreage for the farm or the 1948 acreage, if no peanuts were produced on the farm in 1947. Farmers can avoid payment of the marketing penalty on such excess peanuts produced on the farm by marketing them through an agency designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase such peanuts at their prevailing oil value, less the estimated storing, handling, selling, and crushing costs.

SUGAR

The Sugar Act of 1948 specifies the quantity of sugar which may be marketed by the domestic beet area and the mainland cane area during each calendar year. The quotas assigned these areas are: Beet area, 1,800,000 short tons, raw value, and cane area, 500,000 short tons, raw value. Sugar quotas are statutory, and it is estimated on a preliminary basis that 900,000 and 350,000 planted acres, respectively, will be required in 1952 to produce the sugar quotas for the continental beet area and the mainland cane area.

Sugar market or entry quotas for areas supplying the continental United States were set forth for the calendar year 1952 by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 20, 1951 at 7,700,000 short tons, raw value. Regardless of the total requirements, the quotas for the two continental areas will be

the statutory quotas set forth in the Act as indicated above. The total acreage for sugar beets and sugarcane for 1952 is calculated to be that which will allow each of the two areas to fill its sugar quota, assuming no change in carry-over stocks.

The preliminary acreages were derived as follows:

Sugar Beet Area: It is estimated that 900,000 planted acres will result in 839,000 harvested acres. A 3-year average (1948-50) yield of 14.3 tons per acre would result in 11,998,000 tons of beets, a 10-year (1940-49) average extraction rate of 300 pounds per ton, would produce 1,800,000 short tons of sugar, raw value (the statutory quota for the domestic beet area).

Mainland Cane Area: It is estimated that 350,000 planted acres should result in approximately 310,000 acres harvested for sugar; and a ten-year average yield per harvested acre should produce 500,000 short tons, raw value of sugar (the statutory quota for the mainland cane area).

TOBACCO

As required by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, marketing quotas were proclaimed for all kinds of tobacco, except cigar wrapper, Perique and Puerto Rican filler. These quotas become the production goals for the 1952 crop. For tobacco as a whole, little change was made in the total acreage for the 1952 crop as compared with 1951.

Requirements for the 1952-53 year are somewhat larger than for 1951-52. This increase results from a larger anticipated domestic demand, which will more than offset a slight decrease in expected exports in 1952-53.

Price support for tobaccos will be effective on the 1952 crops of flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured (including sun-cured) tobaccos. The support price for flue-cured will represent 90 percent of parity as of July 1, 1952. For Burley, the support price will be 90 percent of parity as of October 1, 1952. Support levels for fire-cured and dark air-cured (including sun-cured) tobaccos will be computed at 75 percent and 66-2/3 percent, respectively, of the Burley price support level.

Since growers of Maryland and cigar filler and binder tobaccos, voting in referenda held on December 7, 1951, disapproved quotas on 1952 production, no price support for the 1952 crops of these tobaccos (except Puerto Rican, Type 46) will be available to growers. Cigar wrapper and Perique are not included in price support legislation.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Although production goals are not being established for livestock and livestock products in 1952, this statement is included because of the importance of these products to the total economy and especially because of the close relationship between these products and 1952 feed crops for which acreage and production goals are being established. Throughout this statement, the term "livestock and livestock products" means meat animals, dairy cows, and poultry and their respective products.

A continued high output of livestock products is needed to assure adequate supplies for civilians and members of the Armed Forces, as well as to help maintain stability in the national economy. Civilian requirements for these products are increasing, both because of the growth in population and because of the marked increase in consumer purchasing power resulting from expanded employment and higher wages. Production of the various types of animal-produced foods in proportion to the needs for filling requirements at reasonable and stable prices, and with a minimum of distribution controls, must be a major objective of the agricultural defense program.

The number of livestock scheduled to be fed must be closely correlated with prospective feed supplies. Although only about half of the total feed supply is in the form of feed concentrates, the total output of livestock production over a period of years is closely correlated with the concentrate feed supply. To the extent that farmers can increase and improve hay, pasture, and other roughage production, the livestock-feed situation as shown in the table on page 12 can be improved.

Largely as a result of the bountiful harvest of 1948 and good crops in 1949 and 1950, feed supplies have been large. On October 1, 1951, year-end feed grain stocks were estimated at about 29 million tons. Rapid expansion in numbers of meat animals and poultry in recent years, however, together with production in 1951 of a feed grain crop about 13 million tons below the production goal, should sound a note of caution. The expanding rate of livestock production through the 1951-52 feeding season starting October 1, indicated in the table, will lower feed grain reserves on hand October 1, 1952, by about one-third, or to 18 million tons or less, unless exports, industrial uses, and losses are materially reduced--or unless efficiency of feeding operations is greatly increased. A reserve stock of 18 million tons is undesirably low. Further lowering of this reserve would mean that only very small stocks would be held against adverse weather or other emergencies. Feed grain production below the 128.1 million tons needed as indicated by feed grain goals for 1952 would likely have the effect of reducing animal numbers, particularly hogs.

Livestock number and feed supply records show that in recent feeding years when ending feed grain stocks stood much below 18 million tons, farmers also have reduced the volume of livestock production. An exception was in 1943-44 when wheat feeding was subsidized to support large feeding operations. Therefore, a reserve

of 18 million tons on hand at the beginning of 1952-53 would be very small so far as a sustained livestock production program is concerned. Such a small reserve would make the livestock program in 1952-53 extremely vulnerable to the effects of a possible bad crop in 1952 or 1953.

The feed grain goals for 1952 have been established at what appears to be the maximum feasible level of around 128 million tons. However, they should be exceeded to the fullest extent possible within the limits of good soil management and sustained feed grain production. Also, to the extent that farmers can foresee their 1952 crop plans, production of livestock and livestock products should be scheduled in such a manner as to assure that livestock production in 1952-53 is in line with the feed which farmers as a whole are willing and able to produce in 1952. To the extent that farmers do not plant enough feed grain acreage, which at average yields would produce 128 million tons in 1952, production of hogs and poultry are likely to be reduced accordingly in order to retain workable feed stocks.

The effects of a feed crop as small as 120 million tons which might result if 1952 acreage and production is equal to the average of the past three years would be reflected in lower ending stocks. If all the reduction should come out of stocks, year-end stocks would be reduced to around 11 million tons. Actually, before stocks could reach that low level, feeding operations of necessity would be restricted by many farmers, and less than 177 million animal units would be fed in 1952-53.

The expanded numbers of meat animals and poultry on hand now require that farmers adopt the most efficient feeding, breeding, culling, and replacement practices possible in 1951-52 to assure that utilization of feed grain supplies is not out of line with feed production. Failure to bring feed grain production and meat animal and poultry feeding into proper balance will ultimately bring the undesirable effect of heavy liquidation of herds and flocks when feed reserves are later exhausted. This would in turn bring about distortion in marketings of animal-produced foods. These problems are discussed in more detail in the livestock commodity sections which follow.

If the rapidly growing human population is to have a stable or, preferably, an increasing supply of livestock products, feed production - grains, roughages, and grazing - must be expanded further.

The Land-Grant Colleges are cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Grasslands Program. This program is closely related to the Production Goals Program. These programs are complementary--not competing. Both are designed to assure a growing supply of foods and fibers as needed by an expanding population. In addition, the Nation has large international obligations. This accentuates the need for an expanding agriculture.

Because of the difficulty with which the acreage of crop or pastureland can be rapidly expanded, it becomes essential that improved practices for crop and forage production be adopted at an accelerated rate so that feed supplies will rise with needs. Every step should be taken to husband the feed that is produced in order that it in turn may produce the very maximum of livestock products. New advances in the use of antibiotics and vitamins in the feeding of pigs and poultry deserve special attention. The ability of good pasturage, silage and

hay to supply proteins and minerals as well as energy needs to be better appreciated. Use of all these factors in improving rations will make possible material savings in grains and other scarce concentrates for feeding each animal which goes to market. Finally, farmers should adjust their production and marketing plans in 1951-52 in such manner as to assure that livestock numbers available for feeding in 1952-53 are in balance with the feed supply which is produced in 1952.

Bringing livestock numbers in balance with feed supplies in 1952-53 would have the multiple advantage of giving farmers increased sales while there is assurance of high demand and good prices for their animals, and, at the same time, of increasing the market supply of meats at a period when larger supplies are needed to fill consumer demand and to relieve inflationary pressures. The danger of expanding breeding herds beyond the limits of feed supplies would be lessened. Also, the marketing problems associated with a marked reduction during the down-trend of the livestock cycle are considerably reduced, all to the advantage of both producers and consumers.

MEAT

Factors influencing meat output: Meat output is primarily dependent on the number of hogs and cattle available for fattening and for slaughter, the supplies of feed concentrates available for these animals, and the actions taken by producers in raising and marketing their animals. The primary objective of production programs for livestock is to obtain maximum production from available feed concentrates and roughage resources, but without sacrificing the breeding stock needed to insure continued high production or creating conditions which would result in feed supplies and livestock numbers getting out of balance.

The large number of cattle, hogs, and poultry now on farms and the heavy feeding schedules currently followed by farmers are making more than normal demands on presently available feed supplies and the large reserves of feed grains accumulated in the 1948-50 period are being reduced. The necessity of keeping livestock in balance with feed supplies is well recognized by all experienced stockmen.

With prospects for continuing high levels of consumer demand, there will be need for all of the meat that can be produced from the feed supplies that are expected to be available during the next few years. Feed is an essential factor in maintaining the livestock needed for high level meat production. In order to continue to feed present numbers of livestock at current rates and not reduce grain reserves below desired levels, it will be necessary to obtain a production of feed grains even larger than the large outputs of 1950 and 1951. It is also extremely important that adequate feed grain reserves be maintained as insurance against feed shortages that would result if crop production should be significantly below recent levels.

Attainment of high levels of meat animal production involves, in addition to the required feed supplies, the following:

1. Efficient utilization of available feed supplies so as to obtain maximum weight gains in relation to the quantities of feed used and prevent wastes and excessive uses of feed.
2. Using those production practices which will insure the largest proportion of young stock saved, reduce losses from disease and other causes and hasten the growth and maturity of the animals raised so as to speed up production.
3. Increasing the numbers of desirable breeding cattle and sheep within the limits of normal feed and pasture resources by retaining a larger proportion of suitable females from the young stock produced each year and culling out those animals that have proven to be barren or are no longer good producers.

Meat output in 1952 expected to be moderately larger than in 1951: Meat production in 1952 is tentatively forecast to be about 22.9 billion pounds, or about 4 percent more than the 22.1 billion pounds produced in both 1950 and 1951. All the increase is expected to be in beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, the production of which was relatively small in 1951. Pork output probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1951, particularly in the latter part of the year.

The increase in beef and veal over 1951 is expected to be relatively greatest after the first half of the year. This increase in the latter part of the year is desirable and will require that cattle producers market more cows and heifers for slaughter rather than hold them for such a large herd expansion as in 1951.

United States Meat Production by 5-Year Averages 1921-40,
and By Years 1940-51 With Indications for 1952

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and Mutton	Pork	Total
----- Million Pounds -----					
1921-25 av.	6,617	910	596	8,520	16,643
1926-30 av.	6,209	830	688	8,550	16,276
1931-35 av.	6,638	961	870	8,242	16,711
1936-40 av.	7,050	1,030	870	8,165	17,115
1940	7,175	981	876	10,044	19,076
1941	8,082	1,036	923	9,528	19,569
1942	8,843	1,151	1,042	10,876	21,912
1943	8,571	1,167	1,104	13,640	24,482
1944	9,112	1,738	1,024	13,304	25,178
1945	10,275	1,661	1,054	10,697	23,687
1946	9,373	1,440	970	11,173	22,956
1947	10,428	1,559	802	10,601	23,430
1948	9,079	1,412	750	10,205	21,446
1949	9,448	1,322	607	10,333	21,710
1950	9,543	1,216	599	10,751	22,109
1951 ^{1/}	8,925	1,050	525	11,600	22,100
1952 ^{2/}	9,800	1,225	575	11,275	22,875

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Tentative indications.

Per Capita Meat Production by 5-Year Averages 1921-40,
and By Years 1940-51 With Indications for 1952

Year	Total U. S. population (Millions)	Production per capita				Consumption per civilian consumer
		Beef	Veal	Lamb and Mutton	Pork	Total
----- Pounds -----						
1921-25 av.	112.9	59	8	5	75	147
1926-30 av.	121.1	51	7	6	70	134
1931-35 av.	126.4	53	7	7	65	132
1936-40 av.	130.7	54	8	7	62	131
1940	132.8	54	7	7	76	144
1941	134.1	60	8	7	71	146
1942	135.5	65	9	8	80	162
1943	137.4	62	9	8	99	178
1944	138.9	66	12	7	96	181
1945	140.4	73	12	8	76	169
1946	142.1	66	10	7	79	162
1947	144.9	72	11	6	73	162
1948	147.4	62	9	5	69	145
1949	150.1	63	9	4	69	145
1950	152.6	63	8	4	70	145
1951 ^{1/}	155.3	57	7	3	75	142
1952 ^{2/}	157.2	62	8	4	72	146

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Tentative indications.

CATTLE AND CALVES 1/

Total cattle numbers in the United States increased 5 to 6 million head from 1948 to the beginning of 1951 after having declined from an all time high of 85.6 million reached in early 1945. Most of the increase in the 1948-50 period was in beef breeding stock and beef calves, as slaughter of such cattle was sharply reduced in that period. The number of milk cattle increased only slightly. 2/

Slaughter of cattle and calves was reduced in 1951 to the lowest level since 1941. This reduction in slaughter, together with an increase in the 1951 calf crop, indicates that total cattle numbers at the beginning of 1952 probably are 3 to 4 percent greater than the previous record total of 1945, and 12 to 15 percent more than the low point reached in 1948 or 1949. This rate of increase is about the same as occurred in the corresponding periods of the upswings of the two previous cattle cycles which began in 1928 and 1938, but is less than that which occurred in the early part of the cycles which started in 1896 and 1912. In the upswings of the previous cycles, cattle numbers increased 30 to 35 percent from the low before the upward trend was halted, and the length of the upward phase of the cycle ranged from 6 to 8 years. The year 1951 was the third or fourth in the present upswing. If numbers should increase 30 percent in the present cycle, the total number of cattle on farms and ranches at the high point would be around 100 million head, or about 17 percent more than the peak numbers of the last previous cycle.

During the first few years of an upward trend in cattle numbers, the total slaughter of cattle and calves tends to hold about the same or decrease moderately. This results from the holding back of cows, heifers, and young stock to expand herds. In the fourth to the sixth years of the upswing, slaughter starts increasing and rises at a rapid rate each year until in a few years it is sufficiently great to halt the rise in numbers. The increase in slaughter results primarily from heavier marketings of cows, heifers, and calves when total cattle numbers become too large to be maintained by the grazing resources available or the returns from cattle raising are less favorable in relation to those from alternative enterprises. Ordinarily, grazing and forage resources are among the chief factors determining the long-run level of cattle and sheep production. Feed grains are much less important since they are used mainly in the finishing of cattle for slaughter. Until mechanical power largely replaced horses and mules the latter competed with cattle and sheep for much of the grazing resources. The marked reduction in numbers of horses and mules since 1920, and in sheep since 1942, has made possible a large expansion in cattle production over the maximum levels formerly attained. Agricultural readjustments, particularly in the humid areas, involving marked changes in farm practices and the development of improved pastures, have also aided in this expansion. This is indicated by the fact that the greater part

1/ Production goals are not being established for beef cattle.

2/ Revised estimates of livestock numbers on farms are being made on the basis of an analysis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. These revisions for years back to 1945 will be published by the BAE in February, 1952. Preliminary analysis of the 1950 Census indicates that recent estimates of all cattle and milk cows on farms in the United States, January 1, 1950, are 2 to 2½ percent too high and this will be reflected in the revisions for 1951.

of the recent increase in cattle numbers has occurred in these areas rather than in the Western range States. A substantial part of the further increase in cattle numbers in prospect may be expected to occur in these humid areas.

The cattle breeding herd is the production plant of the cattle industry, and its size determines the level of cattle production. As long as returns from cattle raising are favorable, and the grazing and forage resources are sufficient to expand or maintain the breeding herd and its output, cattlemen are unwilling to sell many of their female cattle for slaughter. Furthermore, when returns are comparatively high in relation to production costs, particularly grazing costs, there is a tendency to hold calves for weight gains rather than sell them as vealers or light weight calves.

With beef cattle numbers at record levels in 1952, and a record or near record number of cattle on feed, some increase over 1951 in cattle and calf slaughter is to be expected. The increase over a year earlier is expected to be relatively greatest in the last half of 1952 and the extent of the increase will depend largely on whether or not cows, heifers, and calves are marketed for slaughter in larger numbers than in 1951. In view of the expansion that has already occurred in the cattle breeding herd, a considerable increase in cow and heifer slaughter in the latter half of 1952 and 1953 appears to be in prospect. In 1954 and 1955, beef and veal output probably will be 25 to 35 percent greater than that in 1951 as a result of the expansion in cattle numbers now underway.

It is not known at this time to what extent the increases in beef cattle numbers during 1951 occurred in those areas most abundantly supplied with feed resources to handle such increases, or to what extent the increases occurred in areas which are at or near carrying capacity. If much of the increase occurred in areas where a large roughage feed potential exists, such as the Southeast, the expansion is a healthy one. In those areas where numbers are at or close to maximum carrying capacity for sustained production, producers should be cautious about further increasing their cattle numbers. Producers should also take into account the prospects for smaller stocks of feed grains during the next year, as well as the supplies available to them as individual producers. Larger sales of beef cattle at present favorable prices and a slower rate of expansion would seem to be, in the long run, to the advantage of producers, as well as contribute to the supply of beef which is in very strong demand today.

Recommended production practices:

1. Feed a maximum of forage (pasture or harvested) and supplement only with enough concentrate and mineral feeds to supply the protein and mineral requirements of the various classes of cattle. A balanced ration will insure healthy animals and economical gains.
2. In the feed lot, feed a balanced ration, and adapt the feeding operation to the quality of cattle being fed. A short feeding period for low quality feeder cattle and a longer period for higher quality cattle will best utilize their beef-producing potential. Remember also that while older animals will make higher average daily gains, as an animal grows older and heavier, more and more feed is needed to add each pound of gain.

3. Don't push cattle on feed too fast. Scouring on a single day can cut off a week's gain.
4. If numbers of cattle on feed warrant it, sort light cattle from heavy; horned from hornless; steers from heifers; better quality from inferior; quiet animals from nervous ones. Feed the poor "doers" to themselves and market them early.
5. Correct protein and mineral deficiencies as specific conditions require, but do not overfeed or waste the protein and mineral supplements.
6. Feeder cattle should be wintered so as to make only small gains to insure rapid, economical gains on pasturage during the following summer season and to conserve feed concentrates.
7. Feed breeding cattle during the winter at a level which will maintain body weight of the cow, insure a strong calf, and adequate milk production for rapid calf gain.
8. Farmers should select for breeding stock only those animals which will assure faster growth and good meat carcasses.
9. Time and grains are saved if dehorning and castration are done as soon after birth as is practicable.

Beef Cows and Heifers (One Year Old and Over)
Numbers by Regions, January 1, 1938-51

Year	: :North :Atlantic	: :South :Atlantic	: :Central :ex. Tex. & Okla.	: :Texas :and Okla.	: :East :Central	: :Iowa :Minn. :Mo.	: :Kansas :Neb. :and S. D.	: :Rocky :Mt. :States	: :Pacific :States	: :U. S. :Total
- - - - Thousand Head - - - -										
1938	48	762	1,121	3,220	633	1,316	1,876	3,274	1,018	13,268
1939	47	789	1,123	3,179	622	1,192	1,857	3,233	1,003	13,045
1940	48	851	1,292	3,365	695	1,387	2,021	3,365	1,009	14,033
1941	49	935	1,410	3,500	791	1,519	2,299	3,551	1,101	15,155
1942	51	1,006	1,539	3,918	859	1,619	2,583	3,837	1,221	16,633
1943	63	1,138	1,736	4,379	924	1,765	3,085	4,078	1,359	18,527
1944	74	1,291	1,935	4,761	1,010	1,966	3,587	4,402	1,466	20,492
1945	79	1,361	2,130	5,050	1,042	2,016	3,926	4,509	1,412	21,525
1946	79	1,346	2,164	4,972	1,014	1,939	3,801	4,447	1,411	21,173
1947	74	1,409	2,200	4,940	1,066	1,901	3,870	4,293	1,380	21,133
1948	79	1,422	2,116	4,735	1,010	1,777	3,821	4,288	1,293	20,541
1949	76	1,368	2,097	4,740	1,005	1,776	3,964	4,308	1,337	20,671
1950	80	1,503	2,379	4,854	1,070	1,899	4,127	4,356	1,339	21,607
1951	79	1,718	2,741	5,462	1,192	2,041	4,352	4,539	1,428	23,552

Hog production is primarily dependent on the supply of corn available. Output of pork over the long period, therefore, is determined largely by the size of the corn crops harvested and the numbers of cattle and poultry that compete with hogs for the corn supply. Production of pork on the average tends to be about 3.5 pounds for each bushel of corn raised, although during the last war period it increased to slightly more than 4 pounds. During that period, however, the number of livestock on farms became too large for the available feed grain supply and hog production was cut back sharply in 1944.

Production of corn in 1951 totaled 2.9 billion bushels, around 100 million bushels less than the average for the past 10 years. Production in each of the three previous years turned out average or above; 1948 production, totaling 3.7 billion bushels, was the greatest in history and the 1949 crop of 3.4 billion was the second largest. A corn crop of 3 billion bushels, assuming an average proportional use of corn by hogs, would permit an annual production of around 10.5 billion pounds of pork. Production of pork in 1951 totaled around 11.6 billion pounds and is expected to total about 11.3 billion pounds in 1952.

The greater part of the pork production in prospect for 1952 has already been determined by the number of pigs farrowed in 1951. Pork production in the last quarter of 1952 and through much of 1953 will be determined primarily by the size of the 1952 pig crops.

On the basis of an analysis of farmer's reports of breeding intentions in December and an average number of pigs saved per litter, the spring pig crop of 1952 is expected to be 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. The hog-corn price ratio during the fall and early winter continued to become less favorable to hog producers. The hog-corn price ratio during the spring and early summer will influence the size of the fall pig crop. Indications as to supplies of corn and prospective hog marketings suggest that the price ratio during the breeding season for the fall pig crop will be below average and will result in fewer fall pigs in 1952 than in 1951. Heretofore, a hog-corn price ratio (U. S. farm basis) below 12 during the months when sows are bred has resulted in a decrease in sows farrowing fall pigs. The hog-corn price ratio in December, 1951, was 10.4 compared with 12.3 a year earlier and a long-time average for the month of 12.7.

Hog production increased each year from 1946 to 1951 from an annual pig crop of nearly 83 million head to the 1951 total of 102 million. The increase from 1946 to 1951 was relatively greatest in the West North Central States, amounting to 33 percent compared with 24 percent in the East North Central States, 9 percent in all other States and 24 percent for the country as a whole. In view of the indicated decrease in the spring pig crop and a prospective reduction in the fall pig crops, the total number of pigs saved in 1952 may be the smallest since 1949.

1/ Production goals are not being established for hogs.

2/ Revised estimates of the pig crops beginning in 1945 appear in this section.

Decreases in the number of pigs saved in 1952 probably will be greater in the West North Central States than in other regions. It is in these States that corn supplies will be less plentiful than in 1951 and the quality of the grain is lower because of frost damage and high moisture content. In the East North Central States the reduction will be smaller. During 1952 hog production will be down considerably in the South Central Region, but this is not an important hog producing area.

In the 24 month period, November, 1949 to October, 1951, when the hogs marketed were from annual pig crops totaling 93 and 97 million head, hog prices were at the parity level or higher in only six months. Four of these months were in the summer seasons when hog prices normally are at their highest level of the year. During the 24-month period, prices ranged from 81 to 112 percent of parity. During December, 1951, hog prices were 82 percent of parity. This indicates that the current high consumer demand for pork is not sufficiently great to take the pork output from a yearly pig crop of 100 million or more pigs at prices which will maintain the level of hog prices at or above parity. Producers need to take this into consideration in making their plans for hog production.

Recommended production practices:

Feed brood sows an adequate diet during gestation and lactation to insure healthy, rapid gaining pigs. Start creep-feeding little pigs at 3 to 4 weeks. Feed rations that are adequate in proteins, minerals and vitamins to suit the stage of growth and development; more protein is needed for a weanling pig (18%) than for a fattening shoat (12-14%). Adequate but not excessive calcium and phosphorus supplements help avoid broken bones and losses. Free choice feeding of minerals is recommended. Antibiotic supplements help to avoid runts. Three pounds of balanced diet is worth more than five pounds of grain alone. Breeding stock should be separated from fattening stock at 20 weeks of age. Give the breeding stock a growing rather than a fattening ration. Hogs should be ready for market at about 225 pounds liveweight at 6 months of age. Feeding to heavier weights means less economic feed consumption and fatter pork. Wormy pigs waste feed.

Antibiotics have shown promise toward increasing efficiency of feed utilization in hogs. So far, results appear most significant where prevalence of disease is greater. In experiments conducted by the Department, unthrifty pigs have responded remarkably when antibiotics have been included in rations. The Department cautions, however, that antibiotics are no substitute for careful handling or good rations, but that they should be regarded as a means of obtaining more efficient use of feed. Directions of feed manufacturers should be followed.

Hog producers can help conserve feed by selecting fast-growing meat-type breeding stock from high-producing lines and by rebreeding the sows that have weaned large litters.

Start pigs in electric brooders; it may cut losses by 30 percent. New-born litters should be watched carefully for the first 3 days because half the pigs lost during the suckling period are lost during this time. After 10 to 14 days, the sows should be on full feed and she and her pigs moved to clean ground. Castrate male pigs at 2 weeks of age. Vaccinate for Cholera at 6 to 8 weeks. Treat, if necessary, for internal and external parasites at 10 weeks.

YEARLY PIG CROPS AND CORN PRODUCTION, BY REGIONS, 1938-51
AND INDICATED PIG CROP FOR 1952

Year	Pig Crop 1/				Corn Production Previous Year 2/						
	East		West		U. S. Total	East		West		Total (Million Bushels)	
	North Central States	Total North Central States	North Central States	Total North Central States		North Central States	Total North Central States				
1938	20,530	27,585	48,115	23,740	71,855	954	962	1,916	727	2,643	
1939	24,613	34,888	59,501	27,451	86,952	847	960	1,807	742	2,549	
1940	24,627	32,649	57,276	22,590	79,866	922	1,001	1,923	658	2,581	
1941	25,474	36,050	61,524	23,428	84,952	740	991	1,731	726	2,457	
1942	29,510	44,885	74,395	30,508	104,903	883	1,052	1,935	717	2,652	
1943	32,741	52,368	85,109	36,698	121,807	989	1,361	2,350	719	3,069	
1944	25,357	35,350	60,707	25,952	86,659	965	1,335	2,300	666	2,966	
1945	25,400	37,517	62,917	23,910	86,827	921	1,528	2,449	639	3,088	
1946	24,753	34,804	59,557	23,137	82,694	954	1,244	2,198	683	2,881	
1947	24,464	35,544	60,008	23,281	83,289	1,080	1,479	2,559	691	3,250	
1948	24,969	35,246	60,215	23,611	83,826	818	890	1,708	676	2,384	
1949	27,834	40,529	68,363	24,881	93,244	1,246	1,645	2,891	791	3,682	
1950	29,466	43,579	73,045	24,294	97,339	1,186	1,392	2,578	901	3,379	
1951	30,746	46,280	79,262	25,113	102,139	980	1,313	2,293	765	3,058	
1952	3/				92 to 97 mil.	1,075	1,174	2,249	692	2,941	

1/ Pigs raised to weaning age or living on June 1 or December 1 following farrowing.

2/ Data from 1945-49 subject to revision in line with 1950 census. 3/ Indicated on basis of conditions in January 1952.

SHEEP AND LAMBS 1/ 2/

Output of lamb and mutton in any given period is determined by the number of lambs and of sheep (mostly ewes) marketed for slaughter. The number of lambs available for slaughter is determined by the size of the lamb crop and by the number of ewe lambs retained for breeding flock replacements and additions.

From 1942 to 1950 the number of breeding ewes was reduced from an all-time high of 37.4 million to an extreme 31-year low of 20.8 million head, and the yearly lamb crop dropped from a high of 32.6 million head to a low of 18.5 million. In 1949 sheepmen started holding back more ewe lambs, with the result that at the beginning of 1951 there were 300,000 more breeding ewes in flocks than a year earlier. Flocks also included 563,000 more ewe lambs retained, which means a further increase in breeding ewes at the beginning of 1952. Most of the increase in breeding ewes at the beginning of 1951 was in Texas and the West North Central States. The increase in lambs occurred in the same areas and in the Rocky Mountain States. Because of the larger number of breeding ewes in flocks, the 1951 lamb crop exceeded that of 1950 by 239,000 head, or about one percent. Most of this increase was in the North Central States and in some of the Western Range States. Montana had an increase of 180,000 and Wyoming more than 100,000. Because of prolonged drought conditions, the Texas crop was down more than a half million head.

In relation to total sheep and lamb numbers, the slaughter in 1951 was unusually small and was the smallest in more than 30 years. Because of this small slaughter, numbers at the beginning of 1952 are showing an unusually large percentage increase, and much greater than seemed possible in 1948 and 1949 when comparatively little effort was being made by producers to expand numbers. The sharp rise in wool prices in late 1950 and early 1951, and higher prices for lambs account for much of the increased interest in sheep raising. Further increases in numbers may be expected over the next few years.

An increase in sheep numbers is highly desired in order to increase the output of domestic wool and meat. Wool is one of the strategic items required for defense purposes. The production program for the sheep industry, therefore, should have as its specific objective the building up of flock numbers as rapidly as practicable by retaining more of the ewe lambs produced each year, and using the best methods of sheep management to keep down losses from disease and other causes and to obtain the highest percentage lamb crops.

The 1952 wool clip will be supported at 90% of parity for shorn wool. A comparable support level will be in effect for pulled wool. It is now anticipated that the program provisions will be substantially the same as those announced for recent programs.

1/ Production goals are not being established for sheep and lambs.

2/ Numbers of sheep and lambs on farms beginning in 1945 are subject to revision in line with information from the 1950 Census of Agriculture.

Breeding Ewes and Lamb Crop by Regions, 1930-51

Year	Breeding Ewes 1/				Lamb Crop			
	Farm 2/	Other	U.S.	Total	Farm 2/	Other	U.S.	Total
	Flock	Texas: Western	States	States	Flock	Texas: Western	States	States
	States	States	States	States	States	States	States	States
THOUSAND HEAD								

1930	10,081	3,950	20,583	34,614	9,997	2,449	17,021	29,467
1931	10,509	4,364	21,641	36,514	10,537	3,186	17,834	31,557
1932	10,803	4,593	21,699	37,095	11,264	3,315	15,407	29,986
1933	10,837	5,100	21,075	37,012	11,286	3,672	14,810	29,768
1934	10,976	5,344	20,722	37,042	11,243	2,565	16,625	30,433
1935	11,014	4,796	19,475	35,285	10,791	2,350	14,672	27,813
1936	10,962	5,063	19,530	35,555	10,397	3,797	15,568	29,762
1937	10,584	5,400	18,590	34,574	10,657	4,104	14,409	29,170
1938	10,531	5,960	18,219	34,710	10,367	4,351	15,702	30,420
1939	10,548	6,200	18,085	34,833	10,237	3,906	15,770	29,913
1940	10,986	6,440	18,281	35,707	10,541	4,572	15,969	31,082
1941	11,256	6,568	18,595	36,419	11,158	4,729	16,723	32,610
1942	11,597	6,765	18,999	37,361	11,507	4,600	16,205	32,312
1943	11,444	7,103	18,756	37,303	10,998	4,404	15,522	30,924
1944	10,260	6,393	17,338	33,991	9,888	4,539	14,215	28,642
1945	9,020	6,585	15,675	31,280	8,943	5,005	13,094	27,042
1946	7,758	6,124	13,698	27,680	8,118	4,409	12,013	24,540
1947	7,406	5,396	12,246	25,048	7,535	3,615	10,932	22,082
1948	6,958	5,072	11,378	23,408	7,025	2,992	9,994	20,011
1949	6,327	4,516	10,682	21,525	6,569	3,206	9,035	18,810
1950	6,152	4,335	10,270	20,757	6,273	3,425	8,824	18,522
1951	6,388	4,508	10,163	21,059	6,578	2,885	9,298	18,761

1/ Number of ewes 1 year old and over on farms January 1.

2/ Includes all States east of Rocky Mountain States except Texas and South Dakota.

Recommended Production Practices: (a) Flush ewes at breeding time with a balanced diet. Feed them so that they will gain weight gradually during the last month or two before lambing. A good quality legume hay will furnish most of the nutrients required by a ewe during the first part of the gestation period.

(b) Provide good pastures and range with a minimum of supplemental concentrates to keep ewes well nourished during the suckling period. Have lambs ready for market at weaning time wherever possible. (c) In finishing lambs in the feed lot, use enough concentrates with forages to insure reasonably rapid continuous gains to a finish to suit the grades of lambs. Usually a ration containing about one-third concentrates, one-third corn silage and one-third legume hay will produce most economical gains. Watch for signs of "over-eating" disease, and feed sulphur to reduce losses from it. (d) Have sufficient feeding bunks and rack space (18 inches for large pregnant ewes - proportionately less for

smaller animals) to avoid overcrowding. (e) Supply adequate amounts of proteins, minerals and vitamins to suit the stage of development and function. Adequate rations contain the proper balance of these nutrients. Good pasturage and range generally provide such a balance. (f) A mixture of 9 parts salt to 1 part of phenothiazine by weight, protected from the weather, should be kept before sheep on farm pastures to control internal parasites.

Other desirable production practices include: (a) Provide clean dry lambing shelters. (b) Dock and castrate lambs within 7 to 14 days after birth. (c) Select and hold the best ewe lambs for breeding purposes. (d) Dip the flock after shearing to eliminate ticks and lice. (e) The presence or symptoms of scabies should be reported to State livestock sanitary officials.

In order to get the best returns from wool production, the following recommended practices should be followed: (a) Scourable branding fluid should be used to mark the identity of sheep between shearings; (b) keep the sheep dry at shearing time; (c) remove heavy tags and dung locks from the fleece and (d) tie the fleeces securely and separately with paper fleece twine and keep the wool stored in a dry place; (e) wool from black sheep should not be mixed with other wool; (f) mow pastures to keep down burrs and brush, and manage the flock to keep wool free from unnecessary trash.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Chicken Meat: During 1952, there is likely to be a smaller supply of chicken meat from the sale of young chickens raised for flock replacement purposes. Sales of hens from laying flocks, however, are expected to be somewhat larger than in 1951. The total supply of chicken meat from farm flocks is expected to be nearly the same as a year earlier.

Returns from broiler production during most of 1951 were reasonably favorable and production increased about 25 percent over the previous year. There is reason to believe that broiler production will continue to increase during 1952, but at a reduced rate. The production of commercial broilers increases or decreases in quick response to changes in feed-price ratios. This sensitivity results from these factors:

- (a) Practically 100 percent of these broilers are produced from commercially mixed feeds.
- (b) Three out of every four dollars spent in producing broilers is for feed.

This indicates that commercial broiler production from the feeds grown in 1952 will be greatly influenced by feed and meat-price ratios in 1952-53.

Any analysis of the long time view of poultry meat production must take into account reduced production costs and improved merchandising. Scientific balancing and the inclusion of antibiotics in the feeds used by commercial producers of chickens has resulted in phenomenal improvements in the conversion of feed to poultry meat. Larger commercial production units have cut the cost of labor per bird. These, together with aggressive and lower cost merchandising of ready-to-cook poultry, combine to put the poultry industry in a favorable competitive position when compared to other animal products.

The increase in commercial broiler production should be confined to those birds produced for market before fall. The carry-over of feed grains is expected to decline to an undesirably low level by the fall of 1952. Feed prices will continue at relatively high levels. Marketings of cattle during the fall of 1952 will mean more beef than during 1951. The above factors combined with the normal seasonal increase in the marketings of cattle, hogs, farm raised chickens, and turkeys point to the fact that broiler producers should plan to limit production during the last few months of the year to not more than the 1951 levels.

Consumption of Poultry Meat, 1930 to Date

Year	Total Civilian Disappearance		Percentage commercial broilers are of total		Per Capita Civilian Disappearance	
	: Chicken including		: broilers are of total		: Chicken including	
	Turkey broilers		chicken prod.:		Turkey broilers	
	-Million Pounds-		-Percent-		-Pounds-	-Pounds-
1930-39	299	2,413	5		2.3	18.9
1940	470	2,483	14		3.5	18.7
1941	469	2,715	17		3.5	20.5
1942	484	3,097	18		3.7	23.4
1943	430	3,959	18		3.3	30.5
1944	426	3,467	18		3.3	26.8
1945	555	3,742	22		4.3	28.8
1946	632	3,542	20		4.5	25.4
1947	643	3,387	22		4.5	23.6
1948	530	3,375	29		3.6	23.1
1949	619	3,790	34		4.2	25.5
1950	755	4,069	40		5.0	26.9
1951 1/	837	4,511	44		5.5	29.7

1/ Preliminary estimates.

Turkeys: The rapid development of the turkey enterprise during the last three years has been due primarily to reduced production costs resulting from marked improvements in turkey management, nutrition and breeding, including the development of small turkeys such as the Beltsville Small White. In 1951, a significant reduction in average live weight is expected due to the rapid increase in the production of small turkeys. A review of production data since World War II points up a decline in production during the period 1946-48 when turkey feed-price ratios were declining. The increases in production that have followed lower turkey feed-price ratios during the last two October-January marketing periods is a contradiction of the traditional reaction. This reversal results from:

- (a) an increase in the average size of flocks and hence lower labor and management cost per bird;
- (b) an increase in the proportion of small turkeys being produced and marketed and the greater efficiency that inevitably stems from the feeding efficiency of young birds;
- (c) a pronounced increase in the value of storage stocks during the poult hatching season of 1951.

Some increase in turkey production during 1952 seems feasible at this time. Most of this increased production should be in the small turkeys which can be marketed before fall. Prospects for lower feed reserves and relatively high feed prices, together with increased supplies of beef, justify a word of caution to the producer of heavy birds who is considering an expansion of his production for market during the last quarter of 1952.

Turkeys: Relation Between the Turkey Feed-Price Ratio
and the Number Raised the Following Year - 1945-51

Turkey feed-price ratio in marketing season			Number of turkeys raised		
Year	Actual 1/ (Pounds)	Percent change from preceding year	Year	Actual	Percent change from preceding year
1944	11.8		1945	44	
1945	11.1	- 6	1946	41	- 8
1946	10.2	- 8	1947	35	-14
1947	7.7	-25	1948	32	- 9
1948	13.1	+70	1949	42	+33
1949	10.2	-22	1950	46	+ 8
1950	9.0	-12	1951	53	+16

1/ Average of the four monthly ratios is weighted as follows: October, 2; November, 4; December, 3; January, 1.

Eggs: Annual changes in egg production are closely related to year-to-year changes in the number of layers on farms. In the long-run, egg production is also affected by changes in the rate of lay per bird. The number of eggs produced per layer on hand during the year has, for example, increased from 122 in 1935 to 167 in 1950, or a 37 percent increase in only 15 years. The rate of lay per bird is expected to continue increasing moderately, especially as a larger proportion of the eggs sold are produced by larger laying flocks. In general, the increase in the rate of lay just about offsets the increase in human population, so it is possible that egg production can be stabilized in terms of per capita supplies with hardly any further year-to-year increase in the number of hens on farms.

At the beginning of the laying season, the nation's laying flock consists of a combination of hens carried over from the previous year's flock, and pullets selected from among the chickens raised in that year. Farmers carry over a fairly uniform proportion of the year old layers for a second year's production. Adjustments in the laying flock, therefore, must be accomplished by changes in chickens raised for flock replacement.

Year-to-year changes in the springtime egg-feed price ratio provide a simple and reasonably accurate basis for estimating the number of chickens to be raised by farmers for laying flock replacements. If these historical relationships prevail, a change of one percent in chickens raised can be expected to follow each two percent change in the egg-feed ratio.

Egg-Feed Price Ratio, Chickens Raised, and Pullets
on Farms, United States, 1930 to Date

Year	: Egg-feed : price ratio* : (weighted : average) (Pounds)	: Chickens : raised (Millions)	: Pullets : on farms : January 1: : following: (Millions)	: Percentage of preceding year		
				: Egg-feed : price ratio* : (weighted : average) (Percent)	: Pullets : on farms : January 1: : following: (Percent)	: Pullets : on farms : January 1: : following: (Percent)
1930	13.8	777	244	105	104	
1931	10.6	709	230	77	91	94
1932	11.6	736	237	109	104	103
1933	14.3	750	238	123	102	100
1934	10.9	644	212	76	86	89
1935	11.4	658	226	105	102	107
1936	13.1	715	249	115	109	110
1937	9.4	601	215	72	84	86
1938	11.4	651	242	121	108	113
1939	12.6	697	254	111	107	105
1940	10.4	634	240	83	91	94
1941	11.5	745	278	111	118	116
1942	13.2	844	319	115	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001	350	111	119	110
1944	11.2	832	301	76	83	86
1945	12.8	915	325	114	110	108
1946	11.9	746	285	93	82	88
1947	11.3	745	285	95	100	100
1948	9.8	637	268	87	86	94
1949	12.7	744	300	130	117	112
1950	9.6	670	276	76	90	92
1951	11.4	<u>1/703</u>		119	<u>1/105</u>	

* Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1.
1/ Preliminary.

In recent years, a decline in chickens raised has not resulted in fully proportionate declines in the number of pullets in farm flocks on the following January 1. This has been due to the increased practice of buying sexed pullet chicks, and the rate which farmers save pullets to be placed in the laying flock for egg production.

On December 1, 1951, there were 3 percent more potential layers on farms than on the same date in 1950. Much of this increase can be traced to the higher level of egg prices during the hatching season of 1951 as compared to the low prices in effect during the hatching season of 1950. The increase in layers on hand at the end of the year will amount to 2 to 4 percent above those on hand January 1, 1951. As a result of the continued increase in the rate of lay per bird, egg production for the first eight months of 1952 will probably exceed that for the same period in 1951 by about 3 to 4 percent.

Production during the last four months of 1952 will be influenced by the number of pullets raised in 1952. This, in turn, will be affected by the egg-feed price ratio prevailing during the hatching season. Although the expected increase in egg production during the hatching season of 1952 will not necessarily bring sharp reductions in farm egg prices, the egg-feed ratio is expected to be less favorable. Egg producers should not plan to increase the number of chickens raised in the spring of 1952 for flock replacement purposes.

Recommended production practices:

1. Buy only good quality chicks and poults that are bred specifically for meat or eggs. For meat type select fast-growing stock and market at preferred weights. Buy from hatcheries that do adequate pullorum testing.
2. Provide an abundant supply of drinking water at all times which is pure and of correct temperature. An electric water system, with electrically operated water warmers, will fill this need.
3. Feed an adequate ration designed for the kind or type of birds being fed. For growing stock see that the feed contains adequate quantities of both animal and vegetable proteins, minerals, antibiotics, and Vitamin B₁₂.
4. Feed the right rations at the right time; that is, starting mash, broiler mash, growing mash, breeding mash, and laying mash to the appropriate birds. Feed oystershell or limestone grit in separate hoppers.
5. If grain and mash are fed, feed grain once or twice a day.
6. Provide enough feeder space and use feeders that prevent waste. Add fresh mash to feeders at least once a day.
7. Use deep litter for disease control and to save labor.
8. Vaccinate against Newcastle disease, laryngotracheitis, and fowl pox where these diseases are prevalent.
9. Culling hens that do not lay should be done at least once each month.
10. Use electric lights to give about 14 hours of light to increase production and improve efficiency of feed utilization in the laying flock, and to encourage more rapid growth of broilers and turkeys.

The maintenance of farm milk production in 1952 and 1953 at a level of at least 120 billion pounds (slightly above the 1951 level of production) seems highly desirable in view of the prospects for domestic demand, commercial exports, and military requirements. A moderate upward trend in total U. S. milk production would contribute to the health and nutritional welfare of the people, as well as help to conserve the Nation's soil resources. Total milk production substantially above 120 billion pounds does not appear practicable to achieve, however, under the production conditions in prospect for 1952 and 1953. The 1951 rate of production has approximated the average level of the past few years. Market prices of milk and its products in 1951 averaged moderately above the maximum support level of 90 percent of parity, and little price support action was necessary.

The long-time trend in milk production in the United States has been upward. Production during the past several years has been relatively stable, however, while population has been increasing. Per capita production, therefore, has declined - reaching a record low in 1951.

Important changes in the utilization of milk have taken place since the years just before World War II. The quantity of milk fat consumed has changed relatively little. Consumption of the nonfat solids of milk has increased about one-third, however, reflecting a shift from sales of farm-separated cream to deliveries of whole milk by farmers. During this period, consumption of fluid milk and cream, ice cream, cheese, evaporated, condensed and dried milks have increased, while consumption of butter has fallen off substantially. The quantity of milk used for the production of butter has declined one-third during the past ten years, and accounted for only 25 percent of the total milk supply in 1951, compared with nearly 40 percent 10 years ago. About half the total milk supply during 1951 was consumed in fluid form, compared with slightly more than 40 percent in prewar years. The proportion of milk used for other dairy products also has increased from prewar years, but the quantities of milk involved are relatively smaller.

Factors pointing to an increase in demand for milk and its products during 1952 and 1953 include the growing population, all-time high employment and wages and no foreseeable let-up in military requirements. Judging by 1951 consumption rates, the firmest part of the demand picture for dairy products will be the markets for fluid milk, ice cream and dry milk, while the weakest part will be the demand for butter.

The maintenance of milk production may be an increasingly difficult problem during 1952 and 1953. The feasible and advisable levels of milk production in different areas will be influenced considerably by the market outlets for milk and butterfat produced in the areas and by the local production conditions and farming alternatives. More favorable returns from certain other major agricultural commodities may encourage some farmers to shift from dairying to other kinds of farming in areas

1/ Production goals are not being established for dairy products.

Milk Cows and Milk Production on Farms,
United States, 1925-39 Average and 1940-51

Year	: Number of	: Milk produc-	Milk production on	
	: milk cows	: tion per cow	farms 2/	
	: on farms	: 2/		
	: 1/	:	: Total	: Per capita
	<u>Thous.</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Mil. Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1925-39 av.	22,952	4,379	100,369	808
1940	23,677	4,625	109,502	830
1941	24,312	4,741	115,268	865
1942	25,081	4,740	118,884	883
1943	25,574	4,606	117,785	863
1944	25,775	4,578	117,992	855
1945	25,329	4,797	121,504	870
1946	24,475	4,891	119,713	848
1947	23,825	4,997	119,065	827
1948	22,933	5,038	115,527	788
1949 3/	22,745	5,243	119,245	799
1950 4/	22,779	5,292	120,555	794
1951 5/	22,660	5,275	119,500	775

1/ Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.

2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms.

3/ Revised.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Estimated.

Utilization of milk and per capita consumption of milk and dairy products, United States,
1935-39 average and 1945-51

Item	: 1935-39 : average :	: 1945 :	: 1946 :	: 1947 :	: 1948 :	: 1949 :	: 1950 1/ :	: 1951 2/ :
Utilization, milk equiv.								
Creamery butter, net	: 33,829	27,285	23,373	26,600	24,209	28,306	27,980	24,800
Farm butter	: 9,694	6,755	6,630	6,268	5,928	5,584	5,365	5,200
Total butter	: 43,523	34,040	30,003	32,868	30,137	33,890	33,345	30,000
Cheese	: 6,702	11,123	10,952	11,774	10,929	11,958	11,680	11,455
Evaporated milk	: 4,305	8,147	6,567	6,899	7,271	5,898	6,190	6,505
Condensed milk	: 494	816	657	991	876	828	750	755
Ice cream, net milk used	: 3,083	5,130	8,196	7,491	6,592	6,448	6,270	6,500
Dry whole milk	: 149	1,650	1,421	1,250	1,293	956	990	1,270
Fluid milk and cream	: 44,147	57,671	59,318	57,295	56,814	57,385	58,450	60,540
Per capita civilian consumption :								
Butter	: 16.7	10.9	10.5	11.2	10.0	10.5	10.8	9.7
Cheese	: 5.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5
Evaporated milk	: 15.0	16.2	17.0	18.1	18.3	17.7	18.0	16.5
Condensed milk	: 1.6	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1
Ice cream, net milk used	: 23.7	31.0	56.1	50.1	43.0	41.4	39.5	39.8
Dry whole milk	: .12	.37	.51	.45	.29	.25	.30	.41
Fluid milk and cream	: 340	432	423	398	387	384	385	395
Nonfat dry milk solids	: 1.9	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

where the alternatives are practicable. Such shifts have been most noticeable where milk has been marketed largely as farm-separated cream for which the market demand has been less favorable than the demand for milk in other forms. Milk production has been maintained or increased mainly in the areas where there have been relatively favorable fluid milk and manufacturing milk outlets and where there have been fewer farming alternatives.

The 1951 crops plus carry-over assure a fairly ample supply of concentrate feeds for livestock in the 1951-52 feeding season. If the 1952 feed grain crop goals are not met the available feed grain supplies may exert a restricting influence on milk production by 1953.

Supplies of pasture, hay and other roughage feeds, which represent about three-fourths of the dairy feed supply, also will have a major influence on the course of milk production during the next few years. The large 1951 hay crop has assured a record supply of hay for the 1951-52 season for the Nation as a whole. Hay supplies in most of the northern half of the country are fully ample for the increasing number of hay-consuming livestock in prospect. In many southern States, however, dry weather in 1951 has resulted in a short roughage supply. The 1952 and 1953 weather conditions will largely govern available roughage supplies for 1953. Farmers, however, can do a great deal to enhance the supplies of pasture and other roughage feeds in 1952 and 1953 by adopting approved forage production and harvesting methods.

While the number of milk cows has decreased in recent years, total milk production has been maintained by an almost steady upward trend in milk production per cow. Developments which have contributed to this increased production per cow have included progress in herd improvement, the widespread pasture improvement program, an increase in alfalfa production and other improved dairy management practices.

Other factors that will influence milk production are the growing shortage and cost of dairy farm labor and the availability of dairy farm equipment. These problems will continue to be recognized and efforts will be made to minimize the impact of labor and material shortages on the production and distribution of milk and its products.

Milk and butterfat will be supported during the marketing year beginning April 1, 1952 at 90 percent of the parity equivalent price for manufacturing milk and 90 percent of parity for butterfat as of the beginning of the marketing year. The support will be carried out by offers to purchase dairy products. Dollars and cents support prices and the purchase prices will be announced later but before the beginning of the marketing year.

Recommended production practices:

1. Use annual forage crops and permanent pasture to the fullest possible extent as a means of extending grain and concentrate feed supplies. Make every effort to provide the protein requirements of the milking herd by growing good quality roughage in the form of legume or legume-grass mixtures, and preserving the forage by methods that will reduce protein losses and maintain quality between cutting and feeding time.
2. Provide all cows an abundant and continuous supply of high quality roughage (pasture, hay and silage) at all times. The better the quality of roughage, the more the cows will consume and the less grain they will need to meet the balance of their feed requirements.
3. Provide abundant grazing, supplement permanent pastures with annual grazing crops and crop-rotation pastures, and graze permanent pastures in rotation so cows will be feeding on young-growing grass. Adopt other improved pasture management practices, such as renovating depleted permanent pastures, weed control and fertilization.
4. Plan properly balanced forage plantings, spaced seasonally so as to take advantage of lush season pasture. Special emphasis is needed on the best combination of permanent and supplementary grazing crops.
5. Follow methods and practices which will give maximum utilization of forage crops, including controlled grazing, preservation of silage, better haying methods, and best use of nitrogen to the extent that supplies are available.
6. Feed grain and other concentrates (sufficiently high in protein to adequately supplement the roughage) according to production.
7. Exercise care to prevent bloating when on green-legume feeds.
8. Provide adequate supplies of salt and water.
9. Take better care of milk and farm-separated cream on the farm. Use electrical cooling and sterilizing equipment to prevent waste and make more milk of higher quality available for market over a wider area.
10. Lay the foundations now for maintaining or increasing milk production beyond 1953 by planning further improvements in the productivity of dairy herds through better breeding and calf selection.
11. Follow recommendations of State Agricultural Colleges and Extension Services in the light of local production conditions.

MATERIALS AND FACILITIES AFFECTING FARM PRODUCTION, STORAGE,
TRANSPORTATION, AND MARKETING

FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Farmers will find that many items of new farm machinery and equipment are not so readily available in 1952 as during the last two or three years. This somewhat less optimistic outlook for 1952 stems from the production cuts that have been made by the farm equipment industry as a result of limited materials allotments under the Controlled Materials Plan.

While farm equipment production was at a relatively high rate during the early months of 1951, it began to decline around the middle of the year as CMP was put into effect to channel more critical materials into the growing defense industries. Because of the time lag between the placing of raw materials into process by the manufacturer and ultimate delivery of the finished machines to retail dealers, farmers probably will notice the effects of this declining production around mid-1952, although some equipment with shorter lags between production and delivery may be less plentiful during the spring months.

Copper, copper-base alloys, aluminum, zinc and zinc-coated materials, and nickel- and molybdenum-bearing alloys will be in relatively shorter supply during 1952 than will carbon steel. This situation is reflected in controlled materials allotments to the farm equipment industry. As a result, the production of farm equipment items containing relatively large proportions of such materials are likely to be more seriously curtailed than machines which are fabricated principally of carbon steel. Equipment thus affected includes portable irrigation systems, sprayers and dusters, domestic water systems, barn and barnyard equipment, and the more complex motorized equipment.

With achievement of 1952 food and fiber production goals depending principally upon increased production per farming unit, a further increase in the level of farm mechanization would be desirable during the coming year. In view of the prospect for some reduction in the 1952 supply of new farm machinery and equipment, farmers will need to give added attention to maintaining the operating efficiency of their present equipment. Farmers should check the condition of their equipment well ahead of the season of use. Where repair or reconditioning are necessary, orders should be placed promptly to insure that the equipment will be ready to operate at peak efficiency when it is needed.

The Department has urged manufacturers to maintain a high level of repair parts production and to give added attention to making repair parts readily available to farmers.

FERTILIZERS

According to the information now at hand, the 1951-52 supply of nitrogen and potash will exceed by a small margin the record quantities available for use

in 1950-51. Somewhat less phosphate is in sight than was provided last season, and orderly distribution will present problems. Farmers should order their fertilizer early and make the best use of the supplies.

Nitrogen: During 1950-51, there was available for use by farmers approximately 1,285,000 tons of nitrogen (N). The supply for 1951-52 is expected to be slightly higher, perhaps by five percent, or about 1,350,000 tons, assuming imports and exports at last year's levels. An increase in industrial demand or change in military requirements could upset this narrow improvement.

Phosphates: The 1950-51 supply turned out better than originally estimated, aggregating about 2,235,000 tons available phosphoric oxide (P_2O_5) basis. Some curtailment is expected in production of superphosphate due to the sulfur and sulfuric acid scarcity. Allowing for such cutbacks and assuming normal export/import relationships, the 1951-52 supply is tentatively estimated in the order of 2,050,000 tons P_2O_5 basis, about 8 percent less than the available quantity in 1950-51.

Potash: A record 1,445,000 tons of potash (K_2O) were available for use in 1950-51. Although a substantial expansion program is underway in the Carlsbad area, due to construction delays the contribution of new facilities to the 1951-52 supply is now expected to be less than previously estimated. The probable volume of imports is likewise not too certain at this time. For the present, a conservative forecast of an increase of about five percent in the potash supply seems warranted, or some 1,515,000 tons K_2O for 1951-52.

Plans to increase feed production through the use of fertilizer in 1952 must be realistically considered by farmers in view of the supply situation. While improved yields may be expected with much larger applications of fertilizer elements, it must be recognized that these practices cannot have general use in 1952 due to the limits on fertilizer availability. Nitrate and potash supplies are expected to be about 5 percent larger than in 1951 but these increases will be more than offset by an expected 8 percent reduction in phosphate fertilizer supplies. Therefore, the possibilities for increased yields in 1952 by use of more fertilizers are limited.

The results of recent regional surveys show that increased use of fertilizers, in the long run, will help make it possible to support the larger numbers of livestock which will be demanded by the growing population. In the 13 Southern States the present average yield of 26 bushels an acre of corn is far below the potential production for this crop. A combination of heavier fertilization, the use of adapted hybrids, close spacing, and other good management practices would triple yields for many farmers. These practices applied on a major portion of the 24 million Southern corn acres could mean a very significant addition to the corn supply.

In the 12 North Central States, the survey shows that if 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre (an amount now applied only to tobacco) were available and applied to such field crops as corn, wheat, and oats, along with a proper balance of other fertilizer nutrients, those States would produce an additional 600 million bushels of corn, 200 million bushels of wheat, and 400 million bushels of oats. It would take 25 million acres to produce these additional

bushels under present practices. The use of 40 pounds of phosphoric acid fertilizer an acre on soybeans would boost yields of this crop in the North Central States by about 42 million bushels, the equivalent of almost 2 million acres at current production rates.

In the Western States, the survey indicates that many farmers are getting less than half of the potential yields on their present acreages of wheat, hay, and corn. Increased use of phosphoric oxide and nitrogen would boost hay yields nearly 6 million tons, or the equivalent of 3.8 million acres with present practices. An extra 48 million bushels of wheat could be produced on the present acreage planted to this crop in the Western States, and corn yields could be increased 10 bushels an acre.

PESTICIDES

Production of pesticides in general was increased in 1951 in most cases substantially above the 1950 level. Infestations by several major pests were not so severe in 1951 as in 1949 or 1950. Consequently, stocks of most pesticidal materials have been restored to a more nearly normal position than was the case at the end of the 1950 season. Current production of chlorine and benzene, raw materials used in manufacturing DDT, benzene hexachloride, methoxychlor, various forms of 2,4-D, and other synthetic organic pesticides, probably will be adequate to provide needed supplies of most finished organic pesticides, provided farmers place orders for their minimum needs well in advance.

Copper fungicides appear to be in adequate supply for domestic use at the present time, but the shortage of copper and sulfuric acid for conversion into fungicidal compounds may cause difficulties later when active need begins.

The sulfur supply for pesticidal uses is expected to be less in 1952 than in 1951. As a part of the nation-wide program to conserve sulfur, we urge that the available supplies be used only for applications for which sulfur is specifically required and for which no acceptable alternate material is available.

Increased production of some alternate materials which can partially replace sulfur and copper in a number of important applications or uses will make these replacement materials more readily available in 1952 than in 1951 and aid in alleviating the critical shortage of sulfur for pest control. Alternate materials which should receive consideration as sulfur-replacement pesticides include dithiocarbamate fungicides which may be substituted in part for sulfur and copper sulfate in control of a number of plant diseases, and Aramite, parathion, tetraethyl pyrophosphate, EPN, and certain other materials which may be used to replace sulfur to control mites on many crops.

Grain fumigants are expected to continue scarce in 1952. The raw materials--carbon tetrachloride and carbon disulfide--used in the manufacture of most liquid grain fumigants are not being produced in sufficient quantities for agricultural and industrial demands. Farmers and supervisors of grain

storage facilities who have a choice should plan to utilize the basic formula which contains ethylene dichloride with a lesser proportion of carbon tetrachloride.

Production of lead arsenate has been seriously affected by shortage of lead. The outlook is that the supply of lead arsenate may not be adequate for all uses for which it is required.

Farmers can aid materially in distribution of adequate supplies of pesticides by orderly purchase of their minimum needs as early in the season as practicable to avoid sudden strains on shipping and storage facilities during the growing season. Early buying by farmers in many areas last year was a major factor in providing supplies generally adequate for 1951 needs.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SUPPLIES

Construction Materials: Farm construction projects, exclusive of repairs and replacements but including alterations and additions, are subject to government control under the defense production program. Many types of materials required for such projects also are subject to government control either by allocation or preference rating and farmers should consult the nearest PMA Committee office for advice on procedures to follow in obtaining authorization to commence construction and for allotments or ratings to procure materials.

The heavy demands of the defense program, defense supporting programs and civilian requirements exceed the productive capacity for the basic metals--steel, copper, and aluminum. Consequently, metal building materials probably will be increasingly hard to procure. Structural shapes, plates, sheets and other mill forms and shapes of steel are in tight supply. Galvanized steel products such as roofing and siding, woven wire fencing, barbed wire and galvanized pipe, are in even more critical supply because of the acute shortage of zinc for galvanizing. Likewise, the supply of aluminum roofing will be short. Copper wire and electric cable, copper pipe and tubing and other copper mill products will continue under close allocation control.

As yet, the supply of lumber, cement and clay products, appears ample in total, although area shortages of such materials may require some delays in construction projects. Farmers should anticipate their essential requirements well in advance of need and use the less critical materials whenever possible.

Wire Products: Production of bale ties and coiled wire for automatic balers, wire rods, drawn wire, nails and staples, was substantially higher in 1951 than in 1950. It is anticipated that 1952 production of bale ties and coiled wire will be continued at a very high rate--if farmers and dealers will place orders early and accept delivery, the supply of wire baling materials in 1952 should be adequate.

Production of barbed wire, woven and welded wire fencing, and fence posts, however, was several thousand tons below 1950. Due partially to the large

increase in bale ties and coiled wire but largely because of the zinc shortage, the supply of galvanized wire products is not expected to improve until the zinc supply improves.

Cotton Bale Ties: Directives have been issued by NPA to insure production of an adequate supply of cotton bale ties to bale the 1952 cotton crop. Producers of high density buckles used to fasten ties on compressed cotton for export appear assured enough wire to produce the industry's request.

Pipe: Production of standard pipe in 1951 was approximately 100,000 tons in excess of 1950 production but the demand still greatly exceeds supply, especially for galvanized pipe. Again the acute shortage of zinc curtailed production of galvanized pipe and the supply is not expected to improve until more zinc can be allocated to pipe manufacturers.

Baler and Binder Twine: The prospects are favorable for supplying farmers with adequate twine to harvest the 1952 crop of hay, grain, and straw. It is estimated that baler twine requirements will be greater than last year, but the fiber supply from which these twines are made also will be larger. Manufacturers have sufficient production capacity and with advance planning should be able to meet domestic requirements in 1952.

Farmers themselves, are in the best position to make advance estimates of their 1952 baler and binder twine requirements, and it is recommended that they place their orders well in advance of 1952 requirements in order that manufacturers may schedule production to meet seasonal requirements.

Milk Shipping Cans: It is expected that sufficient steel and tin for plating will be provided to manufacture approximately as many 40-quart milk cans in 1952 as were produced in 1951 despite the extreme shortage of both these critical materials. Continued conservation in getting damaged milk cans to repair stations should be practiced. Efforts along this line helped to prevent shortages in 1951.

Metal Cans: In all areas where perishable foods are produced, it is anticipated that the needs of the processing industry will be met and adequate metal containers will be available to meet all requirements as authorized under the NPA metal can order. Glass containers both for commercial and home canning use are expected to be available in sufficient quantity to meet any anticipated increase in the use of such containers.

Wrapping Films: Shortages of cellophane, locker paper, aluminum foil, and polyethylene can be expected, in particular, aluminum foil and cellophane. The latter requires sulfur and sulfur derivatives, and any cutback in the permitted use of these materials will directly affect the production of cellophane.

Burlap and Cotton Bags: The large cotton crop produced in the United States in 1951 and the reported very large jute crop in India and Pakistan should

provide an adequate supply of these materials for textile bags in 1952. However, it is evident that bag dealers are operating on a reduced inventory, more or less on a spot basis. Therefore, it is very important that bag users anticipate their needs and place their orders well in advance of the time the bags will be required. United States imports and consumption of burlap declined in 1951 due in part to the high price of burlap as compared to cotton and paper bagging materials. American bag users apparently made maximum reuse of textile bags last year. A continuation of this practice may tend to deplete the used bag supply and increase the demand for new textile bags in 1952.

Fruit and Vegetable Crates, Boxes, Baskets, and Hampers: These containers are expected to be in fairly normal supply unless manufacturers are obliged to divert larger portions of their facilities to direct defense production or are unable to obtain their requirements of wire. Conservation and reuse of available supplies of containers of all descriptions are highly desirable. Last year's conservation program played a large part in maintaining adequate supplies of crates, hampers, boxes, and baskets.

Trucks: While it is anticipated that the production rate of motor trucks in 1952 will be lower than in 1950-51 because of the necessity of diverting scarce materials to direct defense production, it is anticipated that farmers will be able to obtain essential requirements.

Coal and Coke: No shortage of coal is expected in 1952. The coke situation has been constantly tight, but is in better balance than previously due to a net increase in production capacity of about 5,000,000 tons during 1950 and 1951. At least, the situation should be no worse than during the past two years, and farmers who order early should have little difficulty in obtaining delivery of coke in 1952.

Butane and Propane: Production is increasing but spot shortages may be expected during the winter, due largely to inadequate transportation facilities. Propane will be more plentiful than butane because of the heavy demand for butane in production of synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline. Farmers should try to provide as nearly ample storage as possible and fill early in the fall.

Gasoline, Kerosene, and Distillate Fuel Oil: The demand for gasoline and kerosene is expected to be about six percent above 1951; distillate fuel oil about 8 percent above 1951. Supplies of each during the farming season of 1952 are expected to be ample barring an exceptionally cold winter or an increase in military requirements.

Rubber Tires: Local shortages of tractor and implement tires experienced in 1951 can be expected to continue into 1952. The supply should be supplemented by maximum use of recaps. The inventory of tractor and implement tires was relatively low in the first part of 1951 and has only slightly improved. Production of "camelback" for recapping tires increased sharply in 1951 and high levels of production can be expected in 1952.

Production trends and rising inventories indicate that more truck tires will be available in 1952 than in 1951.

Storage Batteries: Starter, light and ignition batteries presently are in adequate supply. Although inventories are being reduced rapidly, it is believed there will be sufficient batteries to carry through the winter period of heavy demand. A severe winter might cause a shortage. It is anticipated that there will be a decrease in production of storage batteries in 1952 because of the necessity of diverting lead to defense requirements.

Transportation: As of January 1, the general railroad situation appears to be more favorable for 1952 than for the past two years. Except for special areas and brief periods, no major shortage of refrigerator or stock cars is expected in 1952, but supplies of boxcars and open top cars probably will continue tight.

ELECTRIC POWER

Progress in getting electric power to the remaining 800,000 unelectrified farms will be somewhat slower in 1952 than in recent years, but rural power suppliers are continuing to make connections, and this will enable many additional farms to utilize the production power of electricity. At the same time, most power suppliers are giving increased attention to the problem of expanding the capacity of rural power facilities to meet farmer's increasing needs.

In a period when high production is needed and labor may be relatively short, increased use of electricity by farmers can help in the production program. Where the equipment can be purchased or is available on the farm, considerable time can be saved through electrification of water pumping systems, use of electric milking machines and milk coolers, electric heating of water for livestock and the home, and use of electric power for grinding feed, cutting silage, sharpening tools, etc. Electric fences may also prove to be time savers and serve as substitutes if other types of fencing become unavailable. Electric brooders for chicks, small pigs, and lambs also will prove valuable in reducing losses and getting the young stock off to a good start.

Farmers desiring help in replanning their farmstead chores to save time through greater use of electricity should contact their local power supplier or the county agricultural agent. Most rural electric power suppliers employ agricultural engineers to work with farm consumers. Information may also be obtained from offices of the Extension Service and from the REA and local co-op offices.

The value of electricity as a farm production tool has been recognized to a degree in the National materials control program. Under CMP, portions of the allotments of aluminum, copper, and steel made to the electric utility industry are set aside for use in rural electrification. The Department of Agriculture, under subdelegation of authority from the Defense Electric Power Administration, makes individual allotments of these materials to the 1,000-odd REA-financed rural power systems for use in construction and operations. This plan makes possible the allotment

of materials to individual rural power systems on the basis of their current needs. As a result of this flexibility, urgent rural electrification needs were met in 1951, even though the over-all allotments of materials for the program were somewhat below stated requirements in every quarter. Rather sharp cuts from requirements were made for the first quarter of 1952, and future prospects are rendered uncertain by growing military demands for aluminum--the basic construction material of most rural power systems.

As yet, farmers appear to have experienced little or no difficulty in obtaining copper wire and electric cable for wiring their farmsteads. There may be local shortages in 1952, however, as the copper situation continues to tighten. Farmers can help by placing their orders well in advance of need and using authorized CMP ratings.

Electric motors probably will become increasingly difficult to obtain during the first half of 1952 due to the diversion of both critical materials and motors to production of aircraft and other defense requirements. The shortages are expected to be about equal for both fractional and integral horsepower motors.

AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER

The farm manpower situation is a basic factor for consideration in National, State, community, and farm production plans and programs. Continued high agricultural production requires experienced farm operators and regular workers and the timely recruitment of an adequate supply of seasonal workers. Following are some background manpower facts and program information for use in evaluating the farm manpower situation.

GENERAL: Total United States employment reached an all-time high of 62.6 million in August 1951, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. At the same time a new low-level of postwar unemployment of 1.6 million was reached—about 300,000 below the preceding month and 900,000 below August 1950. Census data also indicate that the unemployment rate among experienced farm laborers declined somewhat more from July 1950 to July 1951 than the average for 11 occupational groups.

Farm employment as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics averaged 11.0 million for January-December 1945-49, 10.35 million for the same 12 months in 1950 and 10.0 million for the same period in 1951. Thus, the long-time trends in agriculture would of themselves indicate that fewer workers will be employed over-all on farms in 1952 than were employed in 1951. In 1950 farm out-put per man-hour was about two-thirds higher than in 1935-1939. It is reasonable to assume that under the pressure of decreasing availability of farm labor, higher wages and other increases in production costs, the trend toward greater use of labor-saving machines and improved cultural and management techniques will be accelerated in the coming years. The rate of increase in farm labor productivity was accelerated during both World War periods. The availability of workers experienced in modern farm technology, including the operation and maintenance of mechanical equipment, therefore, will become increasingly important. Recognizing this problem, farm operators and assistants have been included on the List of Critical Occupations issued by the Department of Labor.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, national average hourly wage rates without board or room for agricultural workers increased from 66¢ per hour in October 1950 to 73¢ per hour in October 1951. However, this increase has not altered greatly the relationships between farm and non-farm wage rates which continues to influence the retention and recruitment of farm labor. Inducements such as more adequate housing facilities and other perquisites, better working conditions and improved employer-employee relationships tend to offset in part the pull to non-farm jobs.

The full impact of the defense program on the National economy is still ahead. Agricultural production is an important part of the long range planning for national defense. Farm labor problems can be expected in 1952. Further shifts of agricultural workers to non-agricultural employment may require a reappraisal of the agricultural manpower situation and increased efforts to meet needs in some areas. Farm, community,

State, and National plans and programs must be carefully directed toward meeting farm labor needs so that production goals can be achieved. The manpower situation should be fully discussed with State and local Employment Service offices and other local groups.

Within the framework of national policies and procedures, farm labor problems should be handled whenever possible at local and State levels. Close working relationships should be maintained at these levels with Selective Service, State Employment Service, and other agencies concerned with manpower problems.

RECRUITMENT: The planning and operation of programs for the recruitment of workers for agriculture and industry is primarily the responsibility of the Federal-State system of employment offices under the administrative direction of the United States Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor. These offices serve both employers and workers in the local recruitment of labor. By clearing job orders with other offices in adjoining areas and throughout the United States if necessary, they serve as a labor exchange between areas of supply and areas of need.

In order for the local Employment Service offices to do their job effectively, they must know as far in advance as possible the nature of the recruitment job to be done. State and County Agricultural Mobilization Committees should continue their efforts to keep State and local Employment Service offices advised of: (1) Over-all data (State and county) regarding production schedules in terms of acres or other commodity units of production; (2) the effects of weather and insects on production, and other changes affecting manpower needs as the crop season progresses; and (3) anticipated periods of labor needs by commodity and activity, as well as the types and skills of labor required. Agricultural employers should be encouraged to place firm orders for labor with the Employment Service, including full information regarding employment conditions.

If agricultural labor needs cannot be met by recruitment of local or other domestic labor through the Employment Service or other community efforts, it may be possible to obtain workers from non-continental domestic sources or even foreign countries. Local and State Employment Service offices are prepared to advise employers regarding the procedure for recruiting off-shore citizens and foreign nationals.

While close cooperative relationships have been established between the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Labor, in the final analysis, the manpower recruitment problems must be largely met on the local, county, and State levels by joint action of individuals, organizations, and government agencies concerned.

MANPOWER UTILIZATION: While substitutes may be found for some critically short materials, the only substitute for our most important resource--manpower--is fuller utilization and increased productivity. "Hoarding" of experienced labor must be discouraged; custom work and exchange of

labor must be encouraged. Work should be carefully planned in order to reduce to a minimum the work time lost between jobs. Cooperative programs for the most effective utilization of all workers in the area will be necessary in many communities.

Many farm tasks can be done without extensive over-all training, and employers should be encouraged to utilize students, part-time commercial and industrial workers, women, older workers, and the physically handicapped. An important contribution to more efficient utilization can also be made in the improvement of employer-worker relationships and in management techniques. Where training is necessary the Extension Service and vocational agriculture instructors in local schools may be called upon by employers for assistance. The Cooperative Extension Service of the Department and the Land Grant Colleges should be looked to for leadership in planning and conducting utilization and training programs.

SELECTIVE SERVICE: Under the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 every male citizen and every male alien admitted for permanent residence between 18½ years and 26 is liable for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of 24 months.

Selective Service regulations provide that a registrant whose employment or activity is found by a local board to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, shall be placed in a deferred class (II-A - non-farm, or II-C - farm), when all of the following conditions exist:

- "(1) The registrant is, or but for a seasonal or temporary interruption would be, engaged in such activity.
- (2) The registrant cannot be replaced because of a shortage of persons with his qualification or skill in such activity.
- (3) The removal of the registrant would cause a material loss of effectiveness in such activity."

In order for a registrant to qualify for II-C deferment, it must also be demonstrated to the local boards that he is employed in the production for market of a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities. The contribution of the registrant is measured in terms of the average annual production per farm worker from a local average farm of the type under consideration. Occupational deferments may be for a period of one year or less and may be extended for a further period if warranted.

Occupational deferments are distinctly different from those granted on the basis of family hardship or dependency. Deferment is a temporary classification. No blanket deferments by occupational groups are authorized, and an occupational deferment is no exemption from training and service.

Agricultural Mobilization Committees should continue to furnish farm production information reflecting labor needs to State Selective Service Directors and to local boards as well as information on the activities of agricultural registrants when requested by the registrant, his employer or the local board.

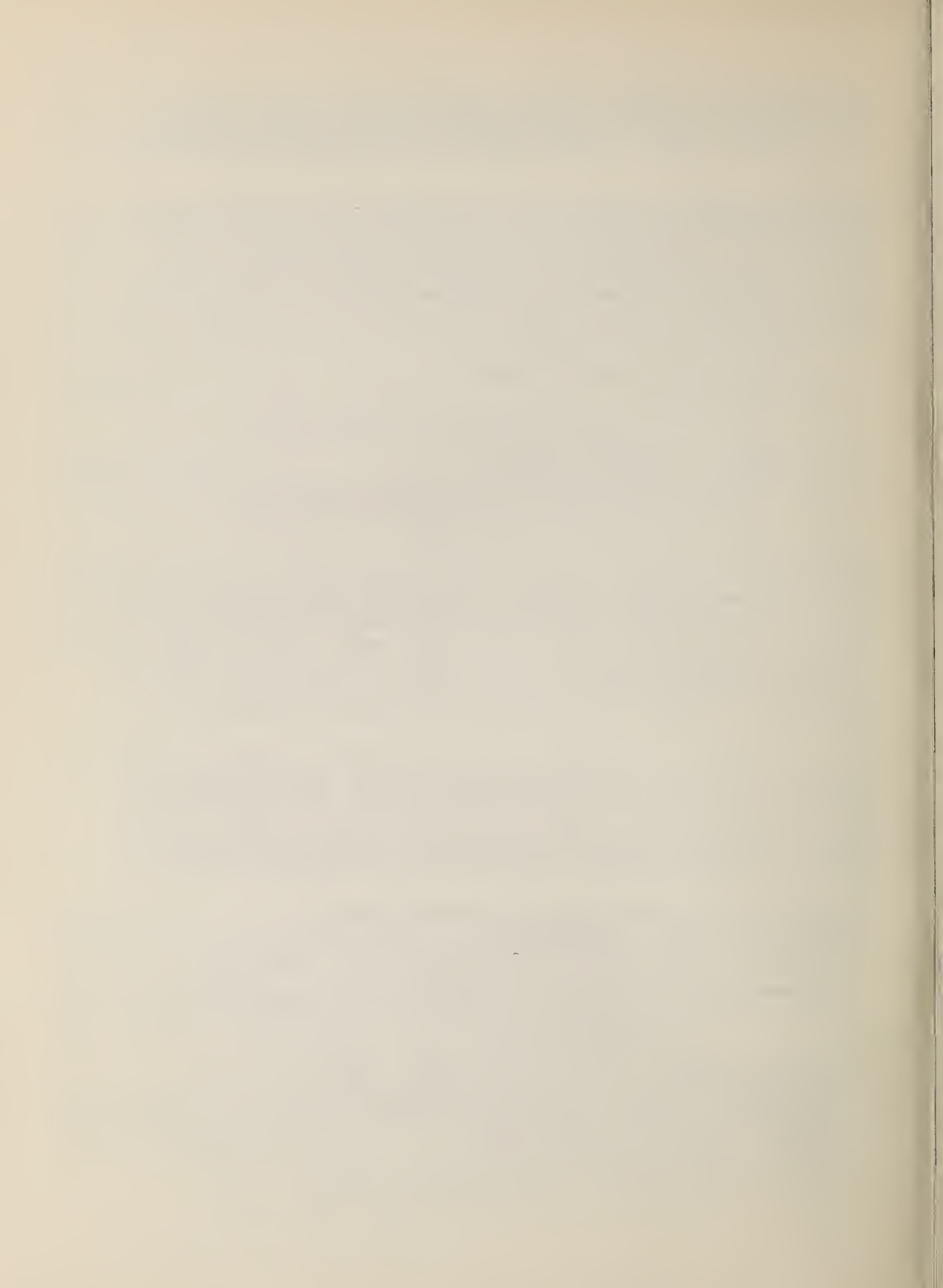
WAGE STABILIZATION: The Wage Stabilization Board, recognizing the unique features of agricultural employment, has adapted the wage stabilization program to agriculture through the issuance of General Wage Regulation No. 11. Under this regulation a base rate (rate paid per month, hour, piece, or other unit in the corresponding season or other time period in 1950) may, without Board approval, be increased up to and including one of the following:

- (a) The base rate plus 10 percent
- (b) 95¢ per hour
- (c) Piece rate customarily considered as corresponding to 95¢ per hour for the particular work, stage of crop season and weather conditions
- (d) \$225 per month without room and board
- (e) \$195 per month, plus use of a year-round house and the usual perquisites of a full-time agricultural employee
- (f) \$175 per month, with room and board

Below the levels specified, it is the Board's intention to permit market forces to determine wages in agricultural employment and employers may increase their wage rates to these levels without making application for approval. For wage rate increases above these levels, employers must petition the Board for approval of such rates in accordance with the requirements of WSB procedural regulations. Under certain circumstances, the WSB has authorized the establishment of area wage ceilings for agriculture.

Administration of the wage stabilization program for agriculture has been decentralized to Regional Wage Stabilization Boards. Offices of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, act as field agents for the WSB in receiving petitions. Wage stabilization inquiries should be referred to the nearest Wage and Hour Office or to the regional Wage Stabilization Offices listed below:

Boston, Massachusetts - Room 808, 52 Chauncy Street
 New York, New York - 1834 Broadway
 Philadelphia, Pa. - Commercial Trust Bldg., 16 S. Broad Street
 Richmond, Virginia - 21 E. Broad Street
 Atlanta, Georgia - Room 302, 78 Marietta St., N.W., Rhodes Bldg.
 Cleveland, Ohio - Rm. 205 Great Lakes Life Insurance Bldg.,
 830 Vincent Street
 Detroit, Michigan - Cadillac Square Bldg., 11th Floor
 Chicago, Illinois - Rm. 1140 Builders Bldg., 228 N. LaSalle St.
 Minneapolis, Minnesota - Metropolitan Life Building
 Kansas City, Missouri - Grand Avenue Bank Bldg., 18th St. & Grand Ave.
 Dallas, Texas - 315 Wilson Building
 Denver, Colorado - Film Exchange Bldg., Rm. 202, 2106 Broadway
 San Francisco, California - Rm. 1217 Flood Building
 Seattle, Washington - Rms. 615-617, 902 Second Avenue Building



This 1952 Production Goals Handbook contains final National and State production and acreage goals based on revised crop statistics for 1950 and 1951. National goals were determined on the basis of needs of the various products, and the State distributions included as much of the State recommendations as possible. Special attention was given to the results of the Land-Grant College--USDA Study of Agricultural Productive Capacity. Although time did not permit further consultation with the States, previous State comments were given all possible consideration when changes in some goals were made necessary by the December revisions in background data. Information throughout the Handbook has been corrected to reflect the situation as known in early January 1952. Upon receipt of this revised Handbook, all copies of the Preliminary Handbook, issued in November 1951, should be discarded.